

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
[INCORPORATED]
J. P. FAULKNER, Manager
Published at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 12, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 20

SALE

We are on the Job
NOW YOU GET BUSY

The Biggest Sale
WE EVER HAD

The Biggest Bargains
YOU EVER BOUGHT

SALE STARTS

Saturday, January 7th

R. R. COYLE - Berea, Ky.

"BLOODY" BREATHITT—BOODLING ADAMS.

For years it has been Breathitt County, Kentucky. Now it is Adams County, Ohio, or should be. "Bloody" Breathitt; Boodling Adams. Blood and Boodle. Note the composition of the words. Boodle-becomes blood by the dropping of the "e" and a rearrangement of the letters, or bloody, if the "e" is changed to "y."

But we hesitate to suggest an easy interchange of the words. It can hardly now be called Bloody Adams. If we knew a little less, and, if for the last twenty-five years we had seen and heard and experienced a little less, and were not afraid of being accused of living in a glass house, we should be inclined to say that the exhibition Adams County has given of herself shows a want of red blood—that here is the crime of a decaying, a degraded, an anaemic population. If so, more is the pity; less the hope.

A hundred thousand strong, Ohio marched, moved by the spectacle of the Negro on the auctioneer's block. This was her glory. Three thousand and six hundred strong, white men of Adams County, Ohio, scramble on to the block and cry themselves off to the highest bidder. This is Ohio's shame—disgrace. Rivers of her heat blood to secure the suffrage for the negro; the votes of her own white sons for boodle—\$1.00 to \$25.00 per head.

Is Adams county worse than anywhere else? We hope it is; we fear it is not. As hinted above, owing to the fact that we could place a finger upon some sore spots, we are afraid to throw very large stones.

Vote selling and vote buying. Adams county sets all the good, liberty loving, the patriotic to thinking. Men will harter the blood of their fathers—make merchandise of liberty, their birthright. It is inconceivable that a sane man could be so low. It staggers one's confidence in the race. It unsettles his faith in Democracy.

It is a time for consistency and that consistency will demand that we tear down our Statue of Liberty or educate for a new order of Citizenship. Let us do the latter.

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BANK IN BEREA

FIRST DETERMINE TO SAVE

You may be planning various things for your progress and advancement during this new year. The most important of these is for you to determine first of all to save. A snug bank account will serve to give you confidence and free your mind from worry, thereby enabling you to devote your entire attention to bringing your plans to success. \$1.00 will open a savings account with this bank.

4% INTEREST ON SAVINGS 4%

DEDICATION OF BEREA METHODIST CHURCH

Stirring Sermon by Dr. W. D. Parr of Indiana—Subscriptions Amounting to \$4,500 Received—Dedicatory Service Proper at Night.

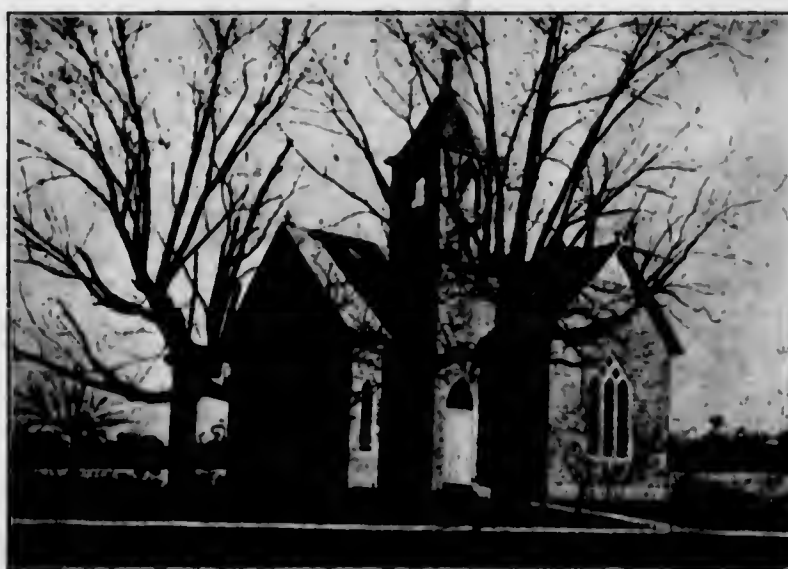
On September 29, 1909, under the pastorate of Rev. S. M. Carrier, the corner stone of the first Methodist Church in Berea was laid. The site chosen for the church is on Chestnut Street opposite the junction of Boone Street.

For more than a year the little congregation, which only numbers about forty, has been struggling with the difficult problems of the erection of their house of worship, the securing of funds for that purpose and the payment of their pastor's salary. On last Sunday Jan. 8th, they witnessed the glorious consummation of their prayers and efforts, for that was dedication day.

Since the last session of the conference at Paintsville the official board and the little congregation have been greatly strengthened and helped by the efficient co-operation of their pastor, the Rev. Isalah Kline.

attention of his audience by his logical reasoning, persuasive eloquence and stirring appeals; and when, at the close of the sermon, it was announced that a collection would be taken to cover the indebtedness of the church preparatory to its dedication, the audience seemed to be ready for that duty and remained unbroken, interested and in thorough sympathy with every movement until another hour had elapsed and the indebtedness was liquidated by the magnanimous gifts of the various members and their friends.

The subscriptions amounted to four thousand five hundred dollars. This will a little more than cover the indebtedness on the church at present. There were four gifts of five hundred dollars each and several of two hundred and fifty and one hundred dollars each. Dr. Frost, to show the sympathy of Berea, announced a



NEW BEREA METHODIST CHURCH

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

A New Experiment in Oregon—Possibility of Venus being Inhabited—Wholesale Bribery in Ohio—Suit Against Shipping Trust.

TUBERCULIN TEST

Experiments made by Chicago University, Northwestern University and Government experts substantiate the contention of Chicago's Commissioner of Health that tuberculosis is being sold to the inhabitants of Chicago by the milk vendors. The tests show that a half of one percent of the

Judge O'Rear May Become a Candidate for Governor—New President for State University—May Call Primary—Squatters Win.

O'REAR FOR GOVERNOR

It has been known for quite a while that Judge O'Rear has been considering the wisdom of entering the lists for the governorship as a Republican candidate, and it is now stated by those who are more or less closely related to the Judge that he will probably become a candidate. It is

Continued on fifth page.

10 Day Bargain Sale, January 18 to 28 at MRS. S. R. BAKER'S

milk sold in Chicago is infected by tuberculosis germs. Farmers and dairymen have been fighting the health department's requirements that dairymen submit to the tuberculin test for their cows or pasteurize their milk. Backed by the results of these experiments, the health department is reiterating its requirements and

GOSPEL MEETINGS

For the first time the protracted meeting, usually arranged by the College, comes at the very opening of the term. While it finds the College workers burdened by school duties, and now students unacquainted, it has yet started with surprising success, more than fifty having definitely begun a Christian life in the first four meetings.

Brother Lyon is a remarkable man—a thorough scholar, once head of a great school, and yet simple, forceful, entertaining, withal, and a thorough Bible preacher. Pages might be filled with his wise sayings. People who come only to hear him and the music remain to pray and enlist in the Lord's army.

President Frost took occasion early in the meetings to say that he hoped all students who begin a Christian life will come out boldly, begin Christian activity under the watch-care of their teachers, and join the church of their parents as soon as they go home.

The music is a great feature. To begin with we have nearly the entire Harmonia Society, with the splendid orchestra, and Mr. Taylor at the great piano. Then we have two of the best revival singers in Gamble and Righy.

The general success of the meetings, however, will mean little to you unless you and your friends come in for your share in its blessings. Let every one realize that it is harvest time this week.

AND STILL WE WELCOME INCOMING STUDENTS

The improved arrangement for welcoming and classifying students have worked so well that it is only at a Chapel gathering that we realize what a great number are already here for the Winter term.

And the Chapel gatherings are certainly inspiring, with the stirring music, the marching, and the ringing addresses.

The college has been very active in equipping new dining rooms, and furnishing dwelling houses for the use of students, so that all have been comfortably provided for, and by the time this paper reaches its readers there will be good places for twenty-five more young ladies, and twice as many young men. Let us know beforehand, but come.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Pall Over Senate at Reassembling—Lining Up Against Lorimer—Uncle Joe "Comes Back"—Democrats Change Front.

Senator Elkins' Death

Gloom was cast over the opening of Congress after the holidays by the death of Senator Elkins of West Virginia, which occurred just on the eve of the reassembling. As usual the Senate adjourned for a day in respect to his memory, and business lagged unusually for two or three days thereafter as if still affected by the loss of the veteran Senator.

Storms Brewing

But under the surface a storm was brewing in the Upper House, and unexpectedly the Lower House also had its sensation.

Before the adjournment Senator

Beveridge had announced his intention to study the report of the subcommittee on the investigation of Senator Lorimer's election and he had prepared the way for such action as his study might justify immediately after the re-assembling of the body. During the vacation both sides had been actively at work, the friends of Lorimer and the advocates of decency, and almost as much copy was distributed from Washington during the holidays as during the session of Congress.

Beveridge to the Front

It was known before that Sena-

Continued on fourth page.

At the time of his coming in September the church was not yet finished and it was not ready for the regular Sunday services for some time, but the work progressed rapidly and, for a few weeks before the dedication, services had been held in the auditorium, the furnace having been gotten in place, a lighting plant installed, a bell provided and comfortable seats put in.

The Rev. W. D. Parr, D. D., of Kokomo, Ind., was secured for the dedicatory sermon and a large crowd was present to hear him. On the rostrum with Dr. Parr were Dr. W. G. Frost, President of Berea College, Rev. T. B. Stratton, District Superintendent, Rev. V. T. Willis, pastor of the M. E. Church, London, Ky., and the pastor, Dr. Parr took for his text "The Just Shall Live by Faith" and for more than an hour held the rapt

gift of fifty dollars on the part of the College to which he added personally fifty dollars.

The church as it now stands is valued at ten thousand dollars, three thousand dollars for the lot and seven thousand dollars for the building. It is a beautiful and substantial structure, as the accompanying picture will show, the walls being of concrete blocks, and speaks eloquently of the spirit, the ideals and the faith of its promoters. It is a fitting church for a college town and if it keeps the spirit of its present membership and pastor it can but have a great field of service in the cause to which it is dedicated.

Dr. Parr is one of the really great preachers of Methodism as well as one who has been helpful in many of her educational projects. It is needless to say that he was deeply impressed with the work of Berea College. Accompanied by the District Superintendent and the pastor he was present in Chapel on Monday morning and took part in the exercises. He expressed himself as greatly appreciating the opportunity his visit gave him to come into immediate touch with Dr. Frost and the work of Berea.

Rev. A. P. Smith, a former Berean, is conducting revival services at the church this week.

GOOD THINGS THIS WEEK

The second of the Home Course in Health Culture series—pure water in the home. See page 8. Last week's article created unexpected interest and the article this week is still better.

Every one who is interested in the good roads problem should read editor Harry Sommers' address before the good roads congress. It will be found on page 3.

For light on Kentucky's system of taxation and a plea for revision read the address of A. Y. Ford on page 7.

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
A. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months60
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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Missouri authorities are going to import Mexican stingless bees. That will be good news for honey bees.

Chicago is to have a new theater designed to attract women. Matinee idols will be its specialty, we infer.

This aviation business is all right, but we do wish that the coal people would quit trying for altitude records.

The toll of death continues. It is a case of nip and tuck between the speeding autos and the dashing bird men.

A Colorado professor says that people get disease germs by shaking hands. La Grippe from the grip, as it were.

A Pittsburger has invented a "told" by the use of which each man can become his own embalmer. Tell the dead ones about it.

However, speaking of extravagance, it does look foolish for a man to mortgage a useful home in order to buy an ornamental automobile.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson wants to tear down and rebuild New York city. For a long time we have thought it might be improved in that way.

According to a Parisian fashion journal, the old-style hoop skirt will return in twenty years, but even so, we're too busy to worry about that now.

Even if woman is becoming more masculine, as the Harvard man says, very few husbands will care to expatiate upon the theme by their happy firesides.

A Velasquez portrait, that has been missing 160 years "has come to light at the country place of the duke of Parma." The duke must live at Lonesomehurst.

Berlin declares war on the deadly batpin; Kansas City has put the kibosh on fireworks, and Chicago is beginning to round up its crooks. Let the good work go on.

Another expedition has just started from New Zealand for the south pole, proving that there are hardy people who on a cold day do not especially care to sit by a hot radiator.

A pipe that was once used by Sir Walter Raleigh is offered for sale in London. In this connection we should like to know whether Sir Walter ever learned to roll his own cigarettes.

Japan has decided to let the emperor of Korea have a pension. This is generous. It would have been too bad if the emperor had been compelled to open a laundry at his time of life.

That dirigible balloon that from Boston to Washington will doubtless be used at first by people who have no pressing engagements to dine at the White House, as it is impolite to keep the president waiting.

Wise in their day and generation are Paris modistes who announce that their latest gowns are made to button in front. Now there will be less kicking on the part of the husbands who have to pay the bills.

Prince Henry of Prussia has been flying along in military aeroplanes. This is a field where right of birth does not count. A prince is on the same level as any other man, and must prove the courage and ability to do work for which no amount of high titles will avail in doing. Prince Henry is to be congratulated on thus doing the work also of a man.

The western states on a role make a creditable showing in the new federal census. But the figures show the fallacy of the idea that they are growing much faster than the eastern commonwealths. Illinois, for instance, gained 17,041, or 16.9 per cent., in population during the last ten years. But New York state increased 1,844,383, or 25.4 per cent., in the same time. The east is not taking a back seat, and is still progressing in healthful fashion.

DUE TO FREIGHT RATES

IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Millionaire Says That People Are Gled to Pay Dividends on Nine Billions of Watered Stock.

Akron, O.—Declaring that excessive freight rates are responsible for the high cost of living, Ohio C. Harber, the millionaire match magnate, has sent a letter to every member of congress demanding reforms.

In addition to the regulation of freight rates, he demands that laws be passed that will effectively limit railroad and industrial capitalization.

He declares the freight business of the railroads costs each family \$87 a year. This latter, coupled with the other earnings of the railroads, he asserts, has boosted the average railroad cost per family to \$127 annually.

Harber starts his letter to the congressmen with these three demands: "What is the matter with America? What is the matter with congress? Why has the seat of government been transferred to Wall street?"

Continuing, he says: "Personally, I appreciate fully the importance of stability of vested rights in property, corporate or personal."

"But I vigorously contend that the commission of excesses in the capitalization of corporate companies furnishes instantly the right to claim face value for such capitalization in the levying of a tax upon the American public for the payment of dividends upon this watered stock. And in this offense the railroads always have set the pace."

"Conceived in the master minds of Huntington, Morgan, Hill and Harlan, this policy has been worked out to a nicety. These clothed the scheme in the pretty catch phrase of a 'community of interests' and cleverly set about to grab all the through trunk lines of railroad from coast to coast."

"They argued plausibly, and with truth, that these trunk lines were the great arteries which maintained the life of commerce; that they were a necessity for quick transportation."

"Approximately nine billions of this is billions of railroad capitalization is fictitious; purely and simply watered stock, upon which the people of the United States are taxed in railroad rates to maintain the annual dividends."

"Despite this tremendous stock watering, the railway net earnings have advanced steadily and the average dividend rate has more than doubled in the last 15 years."

"In 1894 the dividend rate was 1.60 per cent. Last year it averaged 3.63 per cent. and the railroads earned a net income of \$852,153,250."

"And the people paid the freight! Railroad presidents indignantly deny that freight rates affect the cost of existence. James J. Hill and W. C. Browne declare low acreage production by the farmer is responsible for high prices."

"Trust magnates disagree. All seek to shift the responsibility. S. R. Guggenheim says it is extravagance on the part of the laborer. Ogden Armour says it is the law of nature."

"This one problem of railroad freight rates is the great economic question of the age. Were it fairly solved all other lines of commerce and trade would soon adjust themselves and a more equitable distribution of the products of business would result."

"What are you going to do about it? Yours in militant sincerity, (Signed) 'O. C. HARBER.'"

C. S. OSBORNE IS SWORN IN

Takes Oath as Twenty-Ninth Governor of State of Michigan at Lansing.

Lansing, Mich.—Chase S. Osborne was sworn in as the twenty-ninth governor of Michigan. He is the first citizen of the upper peninsula to hold the office. A battery fired a salute of 17 guns when the oath of office was administered to the new governor by Chief Justice Russell C. Ostrander, but the gold lace usually seen in profusion on inauguration days gave place to frock coats and silk hats. Governor Osborne having appointed no military staff. The biennial session of the legislature will open Wednesday.

RENEW WAR ON TOBACCO MEN

U. S. Supreme Court Opens Hearing and Receives Broadside of Trust Lawyers.

Washington.—The second fight of the American Tobacco corporation against dissolution by decree of the Supreme court of the United States under the Sherman anti-trust law has begun Thursday when their attorneys advanced a fusillade of arguments in behalf of their cause.

The suit under the Sherman anti-trust law to dissolve the so-called "tobacco trust" was instituted in 1907.

Dietz Released on Bail

Hayward, Wis.—John F. Dietz was Friday released from the Hayward county jail following the approval of his bonds by Judge Riordan, and on order of County Attorney Williams, the new prosecutor.

Marries Would Be Slayer

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Lulu Lelesner of this city, the girl who fell 125 feet down an abandoned mine shaft at Ishpening last May, Saturday married the man suspected of juggling her in.

OPENING OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK



The assets of the Conaghan savings bank are turned over by President Conaghan, aged 11, to the Postal bank, being the first deposit.



Excited depositors surrounding the Old Coffee-Pot Savings bank. Accounts transferred to the Postal bank.

INDICT DYNAMITERS

TWENTY-TWO INDICTMENTS RETURNED IN LOS ANGELES TIMES INVESTIGATION.

CHARGE WHOLESALE MURDER

Names Are Withheld Until Arrests Can Be Made—Understood Not More Than Three or Four Are Named in Bills.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The grand jury in the Los Angeles Times explosion case Thursday returned 22 indictments.

More than forty witnesses, the majority of them identified with the union movement, were summoned from San Francisco and other cities.

It is not likely that the names of any of the indicted will be made public until after arrests have been made. It is believed a number of San Francisco men have been indicted.

Wholesale murder, the outcome of a dynamite plot, is understood to be the charge set forth in all the indictments, but it is thought that not more than three or four men are named in the true bills.

The return of the indictments was the culmination of a disaster that excited the people of Los Angeles to a degree that for a few days bordered almost upon panic and resulted in the offering of rewards aggregating almost \$100,000.

BILLS TO CURB RAILROADS

Member of the Missouri Commission Prepares Measure for the Legislature's Enactment.

Jefferson City, Mo.—H. R. Oglesby, a member of the board of railroad commissioners, has issued a statement in which he outlines bills the board will ask the legislature to pass at this session. These give the commissioners more power in regulation of the railroads. Among these bills are the following:

To give the commission more power over express companies to prevent charges in excess of printed tariffs and to give citizens of certain cities free delivery.

To prevent railroads and express companies from holding claims an unreasonable length of time.

To prevent railroad companies from delaying freight an unreasonable length of time in transit.

For the weighing of coal by the railroads at the destination to prevent the shortage on shipments of coal in open cars.

Mr. Oglesby believes the legislature will increase the powers of the commission.

COREY QUILTS AS STEEL HEAD

President of U. S. Corporation Sends in Resignation—No Successor Is Likely.

New York.—William Ellis Corey, for seven years president of the United States Steel corporation, resigned that office Tuesday, the resignation to take effect at the pleasure of the board of directors.

It is probable that for the present there will be no successor elected to succeed Mr. Corey, and in a statement issued by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors and finance committee of the corporation, he indicated plainly that he himself would discharge the duties of the office vacated by Mr. Corey.

Baer Out of Lehigh

Philadelphia.—President George F. Baer of the Reading company Friday resigned as a director in the Lehigh Valley railway. It is said that Mr. Baer does not approve of the course of the controlling interests of the Lehigh Valley.

Falls With Monoplane; Unhurt

Dallas, Tex.—Ene Simon fell in a Blériot monoplane as he was attempting to make a landing here Friday. His machine was overturned and wrecked. Simon was not injured.

SON SUCCEEDS FATHER

Gov. Glasscock Appoints to Fill Vacancy—Estate Probated.

Charleston, W. Va.—Gov. William B. Glasscock appointed Davis Ekins, of Morgantown, eldest son of the late United States Senator Stephen B. Ekins to succeed his father in congress. The appointment will hold good merely for the time that elapses between the appointment and the action of the legislature that makes the choice of the new senator.

Davis Ekins is 35 years of age, and the president of the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad Co. He has shown his power and ability in politics to such an extent that for some time he has been the real handler of his father's political fortunes.

The will of the late Senator Stephen B. Ekins has been probated. The West Virginia Trust Co. Davis Ekins and Stephen B. Ekins, Jr. were made co-trustees under the will. The estate will amount to between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 at a conservative estimate.

PLAYED "INDIAN"

Boy's Head Blown From His Shoulders By Companion.

Pana, Ill.—Antone Machoz, 13, is dead, accidentally killed by his cousin, George Sattels, 4. Machoz's head was blown completely off with a discharge of shot from a Springfield rifle. Sattels is not under arrest. The two boys had been on friendly terms for a long while. They were "playing Indian." Several forms of mimicry were tried when Sattels secured a gun. "Look out, I'm going to shoot!" he warned Machoz. With this he fired.

Minister Straus Resigns

Washington.—Oscar Solomon Straus, of New York, former cabinet minister and for more than a year and a half American ambassador to Turkey, has resigned his post at Constantinople. It



OSCAR S. STRAUS, Ambassador to Turkey.

has been known for some time that Mr. Straus intended severing his connection with the diplomatic service. William W. Rockhill, the present American ambassador to Russia, is likely to succeed him, although this is by no means certain, as several names are under consideration.

PRESIDENT TAFT

Heads List of Speakers For Southern Commercial Congress.

Atlanta, Ga.—The program for the Southern Commercial congress, which will be held here on March 8, 9 and 10, has been completed. President Taft leads the list of speakers, who have been invited to attend, and most of whom have accepted. Others are Col. Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Secretary Wilson, Secretary of War Hielmson and Mayor Gaynor, of New York.

Madero Reported Dead

Chihuahua, Mex.—Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolutionary party in Mexico, has been located on a farm near San Carlos, Chihuahua. He had been reported killed by Diaz troops.

Greeks Robbed

Columbus, O.—Gustav Fulos, Peter Ciconopolus, Gus Bialas and Tom Kirokos, three section hands living in a camp car at Westerville, were held up by two men as they ran down to their stanchions, and after being bound to the stanchions of the car and chloroformed, were robbed of \$1,000. The hold up men escaped.

Costly Fire in Chile

Santiago, Chile.—The central station of the entire electric and telegraphic plant of the city was destroyed by fire. Ten dining, Pullman and presidential cars were burned. This loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Will Wear Robes of Forbearance

London.—While Queen Mary has set the example in court and society of ordering all her clothes for the coronation season to be made in England, of purely English material, both herself and King George will wear, the same ceremonial robes at their coronation on June 22 as were made for King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Philadelphia.—William H. Myers, former past exalted grand ruler of the Elks, and the original "Hello Bill" is dead.

OMRI AND AHAB

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 22, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 16:35-38. Memory Verse 35:30.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Nightmare" is a vision, but it is a warning to any people." Prov. 13:34.
TIME—Omri reigned 12 years from B. C. 885 to 843. Ahab, his son, from B. C. 843 to 811.
PLACE—They were kings of Israel, with their capital at Samaria.

In the thirty and first year of Ahab king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel. Omri was the general of Israel's army in the unsettled and troublous times that followed the death of David. Before his call to be king we know nothing about him. He was the sixth king of Israel, and founded the fourth dynasty, which lasted sixty years, with four kings. When first brought to notice he was fighting for his country against the Philistines at Gibbethon. Another general named Tibni was put forward as king, and there was war for several years between these two warriors. Finally Omri had full possession of the kingdom.

His first work was to choose a better site for his capital, for Tivrah had doubtless been injured in the siege, and its location was not the best for defense. He bought the hill Samaria for his capital. This choice proved his sagacity as a general and statesman. The superior strategic position of Samaria, a conical hill standing 400 feet above the base of the broad valley, is evidenced by the long siege which it endured, and the steady resistance which it offered to the armies of Sargon.

Omri wrought evil. We are not told the particulars of Omri's sin, but Ahah says: "For the statutes of Omri are kept." "We cannot doubt that these statutes of Omri were measures adopted for more completely isolating the people of Israel from the services of the house of the Lord at Jerusalem, and of perpetuating—perhaps of increasing—their idolatrous practices. Men thought him rich and prosperous but God looks on the heart and not on outward appearances."

The retribution for Omri's course did not come all at once for the nation, but the seeds of ruin were coming up like upon trees. Ahab, the son of Omri, followed his father Omri in his military traditions and proved still more in the idolatrous tendencies, the debased morality, the influence with heathen nations, the neglect of true religion, the downward course toward ruin, which characterized Omri's reign. Instead of being a positive, creative force for good, he sailed with the downward tide, as a boat without engine or rudder down the rapids of Niagara toward the falls. "It takes five fish to swim up stream. A boy's will is the wind's will."

Ahab "was a man not destitute of ability, not devoid of patriotism, not wanting in courage, at times not unkindly, but perfectly indifferent to the obligations under which he lay as ruler of a nation which God had taken into covenant with himself." He was egotistical, covetous, selfish, cruel, the worst of Israel's evil kings. He took to wife Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal.

"The shadow of Queen Jezebel falls dark for many years over the history of Israel and Judah. She was one of those masterful, unimpeachable, implacable women who, when fate places them in exalted power, leave a terrible mark on the annals of nations. What the Empress Irene was in the history of Constantinople, or the 'She-wolf of France' in that of England, or Catherine de Medici in that of France, that Jezebel was in the history of Palestine."

Jezebel stands out on the page of sacred history as the first supporter of religious persecution. Such fanaticism is a frequent concomitant of guilt. She is the authentic authoress of piously imputations. If no king so completely "sold himself to work wickedness" as Ahab, it was because "Jezebel his wife stirred him up."

He went and served Baal, and worshipped him. The downward course of religion is marked if not measured by the fact that while Solomon allowed his heathen wives to worship their gods, but did not join in the worship, Ahab rejected Jehovah by joining his wife in worshipping the idols.

It is of the utmost importance to avoid false friendships and companionship with the bad. Every power for good in true friendship is a power for evil in the false. Our environment, the persons with whom we come in contact, especially if we admire them, are among the most potent factors for good or evil in our lives. A great deal of evil comes from false friendship. The danger is doubly great because it comes under the guise of friendliness—a wolf in sheep's clothing. "Give me," says one, "a roaring devil rather than a sleeping one; for a sleeping devil makes me slumber, but roaring ones provoke me to run to my Master."

Many are ruined by bad companionship! How large a part of drunkenness comes from the custom of social drinking! How many are kept away from Christ and heaven by fear of their friends!

Looking Ahead

We cannot change the record of the past by bemoaning it; we can not straighten the crooked furrows by looking back over the distance we have come, but keep your eye to the front and make the rest of the furrows straight.—Rev. F. M. Strayer, Presb. Minn. Rochester, N. Y.

HARRY SOMMERS' ADDRESS ADVOCATING GOOD ROADS

Delivered to the Members of the Kentucky Good Roads Congress in Louisville.

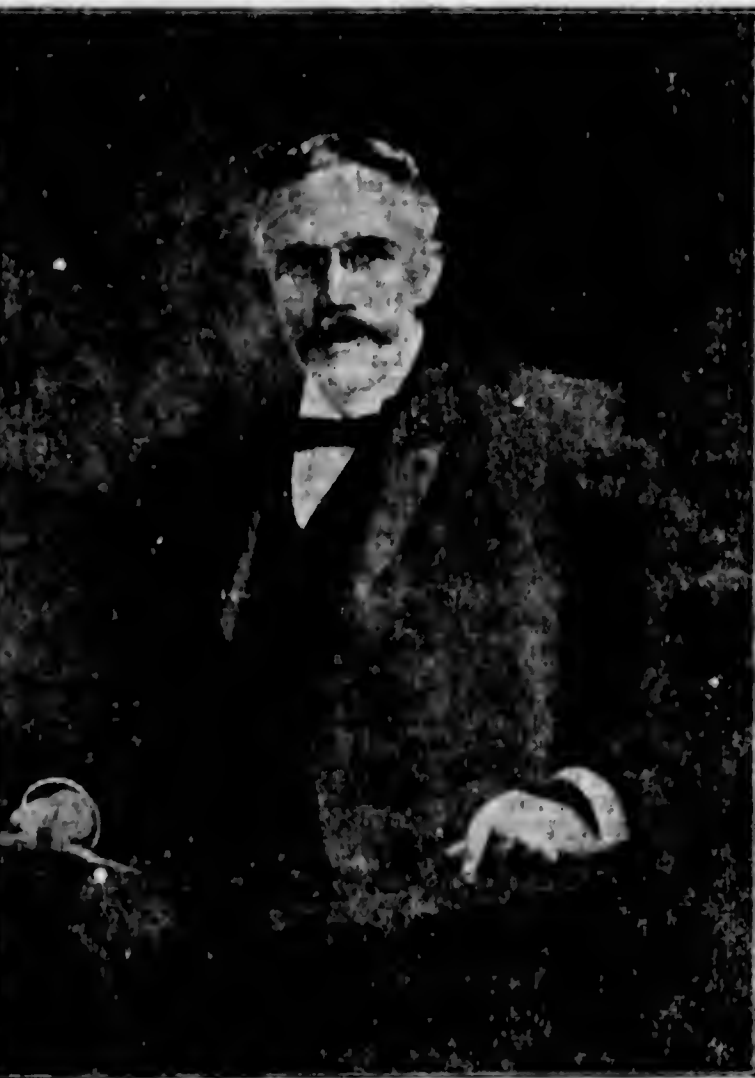
One of the principal addresses at the congress of the Kentucky Good Roads association, held in Louisville last week, was made by Harry A. Sommers, of Elizabethtown, Ky. Mr. Sommers has given this subject much study and is an authority. His address in favor of the good roads movement was as follows:

"It is evident that in Kentucky we have done those things which we ought not to have done and left undone those things which we should have done. Between our political feuds, our blood feuds in the mountains and our tobacco feuds in Central and Western Kentucky we have repelled both capital and immigration from our borders.

"We have neglected the education of our children until literacy is a reproach to the state. We have left comparatively untouched the great

wealth which the Creator stored in the bowels of our mountains. We have shipped out our splendid timber to be manufactured in other states, instead of manufacturing it at home. We have legislated against the railroads, those great pioneers of progress and development, instead of encouraging them to extend their lines. As a result of all this the census figures show that only three states in the Union have a smaller percentage of growth than Kentucky. Is it not time to turn over a new leaf just before the New Year and use to the full extent the great advantages which nature has laid at our feet and which opportunity has brought to our door?

"In my humble opinion the first and greatest step for the material development of Kentucky was taken last fall at the good roads meeting when this congress was called and a committee appointed to draft a state aid bill for public highways to be submitted to it. It is not my purpose to discuss at this time in detail the value of good roads or the cost of bad ones. I merely wish to emphasize that bad roads are a heavier tax upon the people than any reasonable tax which may be levied to secure good roads. The bad roads of Kentucky cost the people more annually than all the state tax, the state school tax and the county taxes combined. A government statistician has estimated that the bad roads in the United States cost \$12.50 per capita a year. If they only cost half that much in Kentucky the people are paying annually \$12,000,000 to pull through the mud.



HARRY SOMMERS,
Editor Elizabethtown (Kentucky) News, and Good Roads Advocate.

"The cost of bad roads is a perpetual tax which can only be stopped by the building of good roads. Good roads not only stop the tax of bad roads, but they increase the value of the land more than the roads cost. They are great moral factors and like the railroads are great civilizers.

"The measure framed for your consideration was drafted by a committee consisting of Senator Joe S. Hensworth, of the mountains; Judge James P. Gregory, of Louisville; Mr. George P. Pickett, of the Bluegrass; and the speaker, from Southern Kentucky. It was framed without regard to any particular section of the state, but upon the broad plan of helping every part of Kentucky and the commonwealth

as a whole. The committee endeavored to make it so plain and simple in a synopsis form that it could be susceptible of but one construction, the one the framers intended it should have.

"Kentucky is a unit. Outside the state a citizen is known only as a Kentuckian, whether he hails from the mountains, the Bluegrass or Western Kentucky. No man can rise to distinction in any part of this commonwealth that the honor of his name is not shed upon the whole state. No great crime can be committed in the most remote section that the shame of it does not fall upon Kentucky. We need to give force and effect to the motto of our state, 'United We Stand, Divided We Fall,' and everywhere, from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, there should be a united and concerted effort to put Kentucky where she properly belongs, at the forefront of the States.

"Let me say that no state in the Union has made material progress in road building, except those states which have granted financial aid, and that every state which has granted aid has made material progress. State aid is an absolute necessity to secure good roads. We will never have them in Kentucky without it. It means, in the first place, that the roads will be properly built. This has not been the case in Kentucky save with rare exceptions. It will not only stop the waste from incompetency, but it will also stop the graft which has been hinted at as existing in some counties.

"Kentucky, of all states in the Union, should provide state aid, for the reason that no state has such a great difference in the wealth and poverty of our people. We have one county whose assessable wealth is over \$200,000,000, and a dozen where the assessable wealth is less than \$1,000,000. The principle of state aid has been recognized in Kentucky throughout its entire history. Our public school system rests upon it and without it half the counties could not maintain public schools. The state, instead of the counties, under our laws pays all the jury claims, witness' claims, pauper idiot claims, circuit judges' and com-

monwealth attorneys' salaries and many other things. It is so embodied in our laws that the state is the unit that it is almost fundamental.

Compared With School Tax.

"I do not believe that there is an intelligent man within the sound of my voice who would openly oppose the state school tax of 22½ cents on the \$100 because his county paid into the state treasury more than it drew out. No man has ever advocated the repeal of that law. Any candidate for the legislature who would make the repeal of that law a platform for the repeal of the school tax because his county did not get back as much as it paid in would be overwhelmingly defeated. Why? Because it is recognized as an absolute necessity for the rich counties of Kentucky to help to educate the children of the poor counties in order to maintain our public school system. Nearly half the counties in Kentucky are so helpless to build good roads without state aid as they would be to maintain public schools without state aid. Realizing the value which state aid has been to other states no one can object to it in Kentucky except upon the most selfish motives of saving a little more into the state treasury than they can draw out, and I do not believe that Kentucky is going to be governed by that narrow spirit. Those few people who are crying out against the small tax of 5 cents on the \$100 from selfishness are crying out before even their pocketbooks are hurt. We believe that the state supervision in the construction of roads would save in the rich counties more than the tax they pay, that in the end the increased prosperity of the poorer counties by the building of good roads would soon take many of them out of the pauper list, and that in ten years the state would be paid back a large interest on the money invested in roads by an increased valuation of property.

Two Per Cent Provision.

"There is a section of the synopsis of the bill to be discussed which is a section that has been overlooked by many. It is the section which provides that no county shall receive any year more than 2 per cent of the state fund. This state fund will be approximately \$500,000, and 2 per cent of it will be \$10,000. Any county receiving this maximum amount will be drawing out of the state treasury more than it pays in unless the assessed valuation of the county is \$20,000,000 or more. In Kentucky we have less than ten counties where the property is valued at \$20,000,000 or more, and these would be the only ones which would of necessity contribute more to the road fund than they could draw from it. All of these rich counties have large cities in them. These cities have been built up by the county, and it is nothing more than right and just that in turn they should help to build up the county, for the reason that in the end they would become beneficiaries.

"Allow me to refer to our public school system again. Under the provisions of the law a tax of 22½ cents is levied on all the property of the state and paid into the state treasury. It is disbursed according to the number of children in each county, and the county does not have to raise a single cent to get the benefit of this fund. The state aid to roads is on a much fairer proposition than this. It provides that not a dollar of the state money shall go to any county which does not cover it with either \$1 or \$2 of its own money, to be used in the construction of the roads according to its ability to pay. In other words, if the state puts up \$500,000 a year to aid in road building, the counties will have to put up from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. This means that in ten years there will be from 10,000 to 12,000 miles of good roads built in Kentucky according to the direction of a competent civil engineer and after the most approved methods of road building. This will do more to develop Kentucky and to enrich it than the same amount of money spent in any other way."

Devouring His Books.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsing, "Johnny is getting along splendidly at school. He has almost finished elementary arithmetic."

Money in Switzerland.

Though but a small nation, Switzerland makes 100,000,000 pounds of money a year, so well is its flora adapted to her culture.

Interested.

"What did the rhinoceros do when you fired at him?" asked the eager listener. "He just stood still and watched me run."

Ought to Be Thankful.

Some people grumble because the rose has thorns. They ought to be thankful that thorns have roses.

Did Not Strike Responsive Chord.

The man who sat on the woodpile and told funny stories, expecting the wood would split, evidently did not strike a "responsive chord."

Look Ahead.

"My son, remember this; marrying on a salary has been the salvation of many a young man." "I know, dad, but suppose my wife should lose her salary?"

Keep It to Yourself.

"Borrow trouble for yourself, if that's your nature, but don't lend it to your neighbors."—Reverend and Fairies, by Rudyard Kipling.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Mercantile Agencies Point Out Encouraging Features in Prospective Trade Conditions.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

There is little or no change in the state of the larger trades. Contraction of output continues in iron and steel, but the outlook for the new year is regarded as encouraging. In the month of December 27 additional farces were blown out and the daily rates of production fell from 63,650 to 57,252 tons, or nearly 28,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1909. However, prices at all leading centers still display a tendency toward greater weakness and buyers are holding back in the hope that further concessions will be granted. Reports from Chicago and Pittsburgh indicate a better inquiry from the railroads, while the outlook in the structural division is considered quite promising.

Retailers of dry goods the country over are pushing sales of white goods and domestics, while jobbers are busy bringing out their new lines of spring goods for house display. Buyers are showing increased activity in the markets.

Trouble With Prices.

Selling agents in both cottons and wools, as well as in silk lines, find it very difficult to adjust prices because of the sustained high cost of raw material and production, while buyers are operating only for immediate needs. The movement in some directions is hampered by slow deliveries. A very fair export trade in cottons is now reported with the far east.

The footwear market continues quiet and unchanged. New England producers have but a small reserve for spring cutting but buyers generally are known to be carrying heavier stocks.

Among the Banks.

Total bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States amount to \$2,966,310,490, a decrease as compared with last year of 19.2 per cent and of 3.8 per cent compared with 1909. The decrease at New York city is very pronounced and exerts as usual a most unfavorable influence upon the total, the loss at that city being 38.2 per cent compared with the corresponding five days a year ago. At outside cities the comparison is comparatively satisfactory, with a falling off of only 4.4 per cent, although only 4 out of the 13 reporting make gains, namely, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco. The daily average also shows further increase in the percentage of loss over last year, but in this respect there is a gain compared with 1909.

New York.—Hoadstreet's letter said: Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 5 were 291, against 251 last week, 271 in the like week of 1910, 329 in 1909, 335 in 1908 and 283 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week ending January 5, which compares with 35 last week and 35 in the like week of 1910.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending January 5 (Portland, Ore., advices not received) aggregate 2,568,914 bush, against 2,179,929 last week and 3,183,145 last year. For the 27 weeks ending January 5, exports are 63,598,847 bush, against 60,913,234 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 2,249,379 bush, against 1,149,411 last week and 1,736,684 in 1910. For the 27 weeks ending January 5 corn exports are 13,338,649 bush, against 10,464,597 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.20a4.65 do family \$3.20a3.40, low grade \$2.50a2.70, spring patent \$5.60a5.75, do family \$4.85a5.20. Wheat—No. 2 red 99a 1.02, No. 3 red 92a97c, No. 4 85a93c. Corn—No. 2 white 47½a48c, No. 3 white 47a47½c, No. 2 yellow 47½a48c, No. 3 yellow 47a47½c, No. 2 mixed 46½a47c, No. 3 mixed 46a46½c. Oats—No. 2 white 35a37c, standard white 34½a35c, No. 2 mixed 33½a35c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.50a6.50, butcher steers, extra \$5.85a6, good to choice \$5a5.75, heifers, extra \$5.50a5.75, good to choice \$4.50a5.35; cows, extra \$4.85a5, good to choice, \$4.25a4.75; canners \$2.50a3.75. Hogs—Hologna \$4.25a4.30, extra \$5.00. Calves—Extra \$9.25, fair to good \$8a9, common and large \$4a5. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$8.20a8.25, mixed packers \$8.15a8.25, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$6.50a7.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.50a8.30. Sheep—Extra \$4.35a4.50, good to choice \$3.75a4.25. Lambs—Extra \$6.75 yearlings \$4a5.25.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 13½c lb, spring chicks 15c, lb, ducks 14c, turkeys 20c, geese 9a11c. Butter—Creamery, extra 22½c, firsts 21c, fancy dairy 21c. Eggs—Prime firsts 33c, flax 31c. Apples—Fancy \$2a2.50 a bbl choice \$4.50 a bbl. Carrots—N. O. 30a40c dozen. Celery—2a2½c dozen. Eggplants—Homegrown \$2a2.50 a crate. Grapes—7 aloga \$5.50a7 a keg. Onions—Yellow \$5a90c, white \$1a1.25 per bu. Pineapples—\$2a2.50 a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 40c a bu, Michigan and homegrown 45a52c a bu, sweet potatoes, Jersey \$2.25a3.50 a bbl. Turnips 60a70 a bu.

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

SETTLE BECOMES SECRETARY.

Frankfort.—Charles C. McChord, of Louisville, recently appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce commission by President Taft, has appointed Elmore Settle, of this city, as his private secretary. Settle is a son of Judge W. E. Settle, of the court of appeals, and is a lawyer.

KENTUCKY LANDS.

Supreme Court Sustains Holding of Court of Appeals.

Frankfort.—In the United States supreme court the decision in the Eastern Kentucky Coal Lands corporation's case, affirms the action of the lower court and thus clears title to upward of half a million acres of land in Eastern Kentucky. The decision has the effect of confirming in the possession the title which has been claimed by heirs of those who received the original grants 100 years ago.

Shortly after the close of the revolution the state of Virginia issued grants of large tracts in what is now Kentucky. The original grantees and their heirs have paid taxes only to the amount of \$115 upon the land, and for generations there have been disputes over the titles.

About four years ago the Kentucky legislature passed an act providing that unless the lands were registered for three years and taxes paid on them the lands should be forfeited by the grantees. The taxes were not paid and the lands were forfeited to the possessors. The decision of the court upholds the Kentucky law.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson appointed H. G. Garrett, of Winchester, and John Speed, of Taylorsville, as delegates to the national convention of the National Tariff association, which meets in Washington the latter part of this month.

MAGISTRATES APPOINTED.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson has appointed J. T. Logan magistrate of Cumberland county to fill a vacancy. He also appointed H. S. Herr a justice of the peace in Daviess county. W. P. Thomas was appointed police judge of Beaver Dam.

DELAY IN PRINTING.

Senate and House Journals Not Ready for Distribution.

Frankfort.—Unless the members of the printing commission change their plans, Henry Bacon, representative of the Continental Printing Co., the state printer, will be called before the board at the next meeting of the commission to make a statement why the senate and house journals have not been published and distributed according to law. Under the provisions of the statutes the journals should be printed and ready for distribution 60 days after the legislature adjourns. It is impossible now for them to be printed for distribution before the middle of January.

Bacon in an interview said: "I can not print the journals until the proof has been read and the copy for these journals has all been given to me. The house journal was ready for publication within 60 days after the legislature adjourned, so that there has been no delay on that. There are two days of the senate journal that I have not yet been able to get, and the journals can not be published until they are completed."

PERJURER GOES FREE.

Frankfort.—The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the Jefferson circuit court in the case of Hugh Gordon vs. commonwealth. In open court Gordon confessed that he had sworn falsely as to the facts in the damage case of Ford, etc., against the Louisville Railroad Co., but his admission of guilt came over a year after he had committed the perjury. He was proceeded against for contempt of court and convicted, but the court here says the statute of limitation bars any proceeding for contempt after the lapse of a year and directed that Gordon go free.

DR. GARDNER SELECTED.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson appointed Dr. Thomas W. Gardner as a member of the state board of control of charitable institutions for a four-year term to succeed himself.

Frankfort.—Circuit Clerk Ben Marshall had a narrow escape from a most serious injury when a plate over a coal hole in the sidewalk tilted when he stepped on it. He was unable even to speak for several minutes.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson and Mrs. Willson received an invitation from President and Mrs. Taft to attend a reception at the white house January 10. Gov. Willson also received an invitation to attend a meeting of the Periodical Publishing association on January 6.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Frankfort.—The Census Bureau announced the population of the following Kentucky towns: Bellevue, 6,683, compared with 6,332 in 1900; Bromley, 819, compared with 543; Dayton, 6,979, compared with 6,104; Fort Mitchell, 80; Indlow, 4,162, compared with 3,334; Southgate, 627, and West Lexington, 1,750, compared with 1,606.

MODEL INSTITUTION.

Inspector Commends Kentucky Institute for Feeble-Minded.

Frankfort.—In a report to Gov. Willson, McKenzie R. Todd, state inspector and examiner, points out the Kentucky Institute for Feeble-Minded of this city as a model school and home for weak-minded children. He comments favorably on the department of domestic science. He also speaks favorably of the manual training department and the kindergarten. Todd says that in the educational department the children are well instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, simple history, geography, nature study and physical culture.

\$500 CIGARETTE LICENSE.

Frankfort.—What is regarded as the most drastic anti-cigarette ordinance ever proposed in Kentucky was introduced in the Catlettsburg council. It fixes a license of \$500 a year, and not only provides a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for violations, but in addition a workhouse sentence. The sale or giving away of cigarettes, papers or "makins" is forbidden except by those paying the \$500 annual license, which is regarded as prohibitory.

HISTORIAN RESIGNS.

Frankfort.—John Wilson Townsend, of Lexington, historian for the Kentucky Historical society, resigned his position. He gave as his reason for the resignation that it was not convenient for him to live in Lexington and attend to the duties of the society here.

TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

Frankfort.—Charles Howard, who murdered Edward Rice in this city last fall, will be tried again, as the jury that tried him failed to agree and was dismissed. Eight of the jurors stood for execution and four life sentence.

Frankfort.—The state board of agriculture, forestry and immigration changed the date for the opening of the state fair at Louisville from September 11 to September 4. The change was made to avoid conflict with the dates of the state fairs of Ohio and Indiana and to secure some of the exhibits that will be made at those fairs.

INJUNCTION ASKED.

Louisville.—In an amended bill of complaint filed in the federal court W. D. Brown, who recently sued for a receivership of the Citizens' National Life Insurance Co., he asks for an injunction against the company to prevent its reducing its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$750,000.

FAMILY LEFT HOMELESS.

Mayking.—The residence of Mrs. Liza J. Figate was burned on Bottom Fork, the fire having been set by one of her small children during the absence of the mother. The mother and four small children are homeless. The loss is several hundred dollars.

NO APPEAL ALLOWED

When Circuit Court Refuses to Transfer Case to Federal Tribunal.

Frankfort.—When the circuit court in Kentucky decides that a case can not be transferred from the state to the federal court, there is no appeal from that decision to the court of appeals of Kentucky. This point of law was decided by Judge Lansing in dismissing the appeal from Boyd county in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. against Della Helton's administrator.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson, through Acting Adjt. Gen. Basset, notified W. L. Jett that his services as compiler of Confederate records would be dispensed with. Jett, who is a Confederate soldier, was appointed about three years ago. It is not known whether the office will be discontinued. It pay \$1,200 a year.

Frankfort.—L. D. Morrison, of Lynchburg, known to his fellow convicts as the "monkeyman," left the penitentiary, having been pardoned by Gov. Willson. He saved enough money while a convict from the sale of monkeys carved from peach seeds to buy a farm in Harrison county, where he will go to spend the rest of his life.

Frankfort.—The body of Mrs. Frank Johnson was found in a well at her home. It is thought by the family that she walked to the well in her sleep, as she was a somnambulist.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson appointed Attorney L. L. Bristol, of Georgetown, judge of Scott county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge J. J. Yates. The governor left for Louisville to confer regarding the appointment of a successor to Judge Shackelford Miller, of the circuit court bench.

Aviation or Auto Turbans \$1.25---\$1.50

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L. & N. TIME TABLE		
North Bound Local		
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local		
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.
Express Trains.		
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	
North Bound		
BEREA	4:56 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.	

N. J. Coyle has returned from a business trip to Jackson County.

Judge Lewis has gone to Letcher County.

Mrs. Fowler has moved her line of groceries into the Gay building on Chestnut Street.

Mr. Wilson of Irvine has rented one of J. K. Baker's houses on Boone Street.

Orris Moore and Barbara Jackson were married on the 6th inst.

Stella Henderson spent her Christmas holidays with Edith Harrison, Gertie Beam and Miss Parker in Ohio.

Miss Ruth Putnam who visited her mother, Mrs. Kate U. Putnam, at Boone Tavern for two weeks returned to Sue Bennett Memorial Saturday to take up her work as Dean of Women.

All our goods reduced to wholesale prices, some below wholesale, we pay the freight, you save the money, visit our store during our Ten Day Sale, and convince yourself of these statements.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.
Miss Hope Wilson is also among the old students who have come back.
Dr. Cowley went to Lexington last Thursday to assist Dr. Stucky in an operation on Mr. Marcovitz, a student, for sinus trouble.

Mr. Walter Whitlock has been compelled to drop his school work for a time on account of ill health. He has gone home.

Mr. L. H. Davis of Lexington was here last week to place his son, Pre-witt, in school.

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Thousand**
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
ARTICLES
NOW ON DISPLAY
FOR 5c, 10c, and 25c.
The Racket Store
MRS. EARLY.

Jesse Baird is in school again.
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ellis of Blissfield, Mich., stopped in Berea on their way to Florida where they will spend the winter. Mr. Ellis is a cousin to our Professor Ellis.

We are offering our goods at a sacrifice during our Ten Day Bargain Sale, which begins Jan. 15 and continues until Jan. 25th.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Glyvens and daughter, Ella, of Hawesville, Ky., are staying at Boone Tavern. Miss Glyvens has entered school and she and her mother will live at the Tavern.

Miss Sarah Stewart, a former Berea student and graduate in the Nurses' Training Course, who was in a Lexington Hospital for some weeks with typhoid fever and who has been recently with her uncle in Madison County, is visiting friends in Berea. Miss Stewart, at the time she was taken sick, had an office in Corbin, Kentucky, and had been practicing her profession in Corbin, London, Harboursville and other eastern Kentucky points.

For Shoes, Clothing and Heavy Underwear, go to R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

Miss Dora Ely left at the first of the week for Hugh, Ky., where she will teach for the next three months.

Professor Ellis is still very sick at his home. It is reported that there is no appreciable change in his condition either for the better or the worse.

The annual debate between Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta which was to have come off, the 13th inst., has been postponed to Friday evening, the 20th, owing to the revival meetings.

Our regular prices are low—none undersell us. Come to our Bargain Sale, and judge for yourself what a money saving opportunity we are presenting to you.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.
Interesting reading in Prof. Robertson's second article on the history of the translation of the English Bible this week. Every one should follow these articles and clip them.

Clyde Stilwell, class '09, has changed his position in Chicago and now is secretary to Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company.

Mr. A. P. Settle of London was in Berea, Wednesday, and called at The Citizen office.

Mr. W. B. McLaren of Gallen, Mich., is visiting his son, Mr. L. L. McLaren.

The Lyceum Course will not begin as early as usual this year on account of the unusual time of the revival meetings, but when it begins it will be better than ever before.

The first number comes on Feb. 4th, the fourth and last on March 14th.

You are invited to worship at the Congregational church, Sunday morning. Mr. Rice will speak. Come—Regular preaching and worship the second and fourth Sundays of each month.—H. M. Racer, minister.

Mrs. Turrell of Xenia, O., visited her son, Robert, of the Academy department a few days last week.

Miss Sarah Ely, a nurse in the Gibson Infirmary at Richmond, has been spending several days in town with her mother.

FOR SALE.
Five room cottage on Walnut St. Well built and nearly new. Price \$1,100. Mrs. Lida Whyland.

STOVES

ONLY A FEW more days for the special reduction sale on Heating Stoves and Ranges. You shouldn't overlook this opportunity. If nothing more, come in and have a look and ask to see the heaters going for \$1.00, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 and the All Steel Ranges at \$17.50, \$18.50 and \$20.00. Now is the best time this year to SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

WELCH'S

Mr. Tom Norwell, who has been making his home in Illinois for the past few years, has been visiting friends in town and in the country near here.

WANTED—All good, fat geese, 7 cents per pound. Eggs 29 cents per dozen.

J. S. Gott, on Depot Street.
Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Burgess of Paint Lick were in Berea at the first of the week.

On Friday and Saturday nights the services in the Chapel will begin at 7 o'clock instead of 7:30, and the meetings will close Sunday evening.

Captain and Mrs. R. J. Cowley who have been visiting their son and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Cowley for a month left Monday on their way to Florida where they will spend the winter. They may stop again in Berea on their way to Ohio in the spring.

Miss Hazel Blazer, a niece of Mrs. Bert Coddington, is here for a visit.

Mr. Matt McCollum is visiting in Berea this week.

Mr. E. H. Faulkner of Lot, Ky., was in Berea last Thursday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Faulkner.

Mr. Will Swope of Lexington has been visiting friends in town.

The object of our Ten Day Bargain Sale is to save our patrons some money, and at the same time reduce our stock of goods to make room for our large stock of spring goods.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

In all the big cities of the United States meetings are now being held to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Woman's Missionary Society. On Jan. 26 and 27 one of these meetings will be held in Louisville. There will be a mass meeting at the Fourth Avenue Methodist church, rallies at the various churches of the city and a luncheon at the Woman's Club with addresses on missions.

Mrs. Will Duncan and little son from Cincinnati have been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jackson.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE

What came near being a serious fire started last night in Wm. Haley's store next to Boone Tavern. It was discovered by persons coming from the midnight train and the alarm given.

The fire seems to have started under the telephone. It climbed the wall and spread out over the ceiling, doing damage, estimated at about \$100, before it was extinguished. The theory that it was caused by the telephone is absurd as the lines are dead except when the number is rung, and

FOR YOUR Groceries and Candles GO TO TATUM'S

3 lbs. Prunes - - - 25c
4 lbs. Dried Apples - - 25c
3 lbs. Dried Peaches, best 25c
6 Bars Soap - - - 25c
Fells Naphtha, Ideal,
Cleaneasy, Ivory.
Lenox and Delphine, 3 for 10c
Navy Beans - 5c per pound
Colored Beans, 3c per pound
1st Patent Pearl Flour - 70c
Talbertha - - - 70c



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Night 46.

then there is not sufficient current to start a fire.

Papers kept under the phone, a possible loose match and a prowling rat may be the solution. Mr. Haley carries insurances.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from last page.)
For Frazier of Tennessee was opposed to the sub-committee's report and Senator Owen of Oklahoma had announced that he would take the floor in opposition to the report, but on Monday Mr. Beveridge, experienced tactician that he is, set the ball rolling with a long lawyer-like speech, analyzing the testimony before the committee and showing to the satisfaction of the country, at least, that Lorimer's election was secured by bribery. Mr. Beveridge closed his speech by offering a resolution that the seat of Lorimer be declared vacant.

No White wash

Lorimer, or the "blond boss" as he is called, has announced his intention to be present during the discussions, and the fight is on—a fight for the reputation of the Upper House of Congress and for the principle of decency in representative government. It is assured that there will be at least not a unanimous white-wash, and it is very probable that the report of the sub-committee will be rejected and the Senator either expelled or his seat declared vacant, for Senator Root and other influential members of the body have announced their intention to come to the support of Beveridge, Frazier and Owen.

In the Senate, then, the issue is Lorimer, and everything else except the appropriation bills may be expected to take a back seat until that issue is decided, if it consumes

the remainder of the session.

Cannon "Comes Back"

In the Lower House, as said above, the sensation was unexpected, though it was divulged later that it was pre-arranged. It may be designated as the "coming back" of Speaker Cannon. It will be remembered that last March the insurgents, aided by the Democrats, stripped Mr. Cannon of much of his power by sustaining an appeal from his decision and enlarging the committee on rules. On Monday a like motion to the so called Norris resolution was put before the house and Cannon ruled as he ruled last March, but this time, to the amazement of the house and unmindful of their inconsistency, the Democrats joined with the stand-patters and sustained the speaker's rule, thus reversing the action of the House last March and putting themselves on record as reactionaries.

Democrats on Record

The insurgents endured their reversal without a murmur, but from all over the Republican side the Democrats were taunted for their disloyalty and for being mere opportunists. Now that they are soon to be in a majority in the House they are willing to recede from the advanced ground they helped the insurgents to take last year and seem to be planning to secure for their leader Mr. Clark, the same autocratic power that Speaker Cannon has wielded. The only defense that Mr. Clark had to make for his change of front and that of his party was that "every man voted as he pleased and I advised them to do so."

So the Democratic party is on record already, and if the House of Representatives is to be liberated it is yet to be done by Republican insurgents.

Three More Days

The Man or Boy who's looking for Bargains in Clothes will find them in the Well Made Suits and Overcoats at our Store

Don't jump AT the Conclusion that because the prices are reduced that the qualities are in the least diminished. These are really great values in the very best Makes. **New Patterns** and perfect fitting garments.

Suits and Overcoats at Reduced Prices	Men's Suits and Overcoats		Come and See for Yourself
	\$10.00 Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$ 7.50.	
	12.50 " " " " " "	9.50	
	13.50 " " " " " "	10.50	
	15.00 " " " " " "	11.50	
	16.50 " " " " " "	12.50	
	18.00 " " " " " "	13.50	
	20.00 " " " " " "	15.50	

And, Ladies, don't forget that we are Selling Coats and Skirts at Reduced Prices. New Goods in the latest Styles.

THIS SALE CLOSSES SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th.

Come and Get a Bargain.

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

Main St.

Berea, Ky.

To The NEWLY-WEDS

Young Folks, Old Folks and Beginners

Here is your opportunity to start housekeeping or to keep on keeping house. During the month of January, 1911, I will refund railroad fare or livery hire, not to exceed fifty miles, to anyone who comes to my store and makes a purchase of not less than a fifty dollar outfit from my complete stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, STOVES, RANGES, WALL-PAPER, BUGGIES, HARNESS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

I furthermore promise and guarantee that I will furnish your outfit from a larger stock and lower price combined than you can find anywhere on a radius of fifty miles, Sears Roebuck not excepted.

To make the proposition equal to all I will give on the same basis, to those who have no carefare to pay, a premium which shall equal an average refund.

If you want to buy, all I ask is for you to look through my line and hear the price. The rest is easy.

I BUY, SELL, RENT OR EXCHANGE.

PHONE:
26 day, 46 night

R. B. Chrisman
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA,
KY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page.)

promises soon to offer to Chicago milk that is at least free from tuberculosis. Let's have the tuberculosis test for cows everywhere.

LATEST FROM OREGON

It may not be said that Oregon does not believe in the old, but it may be claimed that she believes in trying the new. Her newest experiment will be inaugurated next April when a vote will be taken in a state-wide primary to select nominees for the Presidency of the United States. Her present policy is to select United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, that vote being obligatory upon the legislature. In the case of the vote for presidential candidates in the coming primary, the state's electors will only be obligated so long as there is a possibility of the selection of their candidates. After that they may use their discretion. It is hoped by the promoters of this plan that it will soon gain such favor among the other states as to relegate national conventions to the past.

IS VENUS INHABITED?

Professor Pickering of Harvard University is credited with saying that there are many physical reasons for thinking that if any other planet beside the earth is inhabited it is Venus, the earth's nearest neighbor. It is about the same size and has about the same gravity as the earth, and its atmosphere is thought to be of about the same constituency of the earth during the carboniferous period when life on the earth was most prolific or at least was characterized by the huge sizes of its chief species. It is thought that the life there may correspond to that of the earth three hundred thousand years ago.

HARMON TAKES A HAND

Those who remember the action of Governor Harmon in the case of the Newark, Ohio, riots last summer will not be surprised at the reference in his message to the General

Assembly on Jan. 2 to the wholesale vote buying and vote selling in Adams County on the last election. "It is not the existence or discovery of the wrong doing," says Governor Harmon, "that brings shame to a state, but the failure to put a stop to it." The governor recommends a law requiring the publication of all contributions and their source, but suggests that it would be better for the state to pay all expenses of elections. He thinks that the buyer is a greater criminal than the seller. Up to date about eighteen hundred voters have been indicted, fined and disfranchised for five years, and it is said that there are fully eighteen hundred more that will have to pay the penalty, or about half of the voting population of the county.

NEW SENATORS TO DATE

In a joint caucus of Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Atlee Pomeroy was selected on Jan. 8th as the party's candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Dick. He will be elected Jan. 11th. To succeed Senator Depew in New York it is now authoritatively announced that James W. Girard, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, will be the party's choice. In West Virginia, owing to the death of Senator Elkins, which occurred on Jan. 5th, his son Davis has been appointed by the Governor to sit for a few days until the Legislature, which is now in session, can elect, and, as the Legislature is Democratic, Senator Elkins' permanent successor will be a Democrat.

Not Always the Case.

The man that tells his wife everything he knows doesn't know much.—Exchange.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page.) thought that in Republican councils the contest will be between him and Lieutenant Cox who has the advantage of the support of the Bradley wing of the party. It is said that Bradley's opposition to Judge O'Rear will be

based upon his views on the liquor question.

BARKEE ASSUMES DUTIES

Former Chief Justice Barker attended a banquet at Lexington last week on the eve of assuming his duties as President of the State University. Governor Wilson and others made addresses and President Barker responded. Many felicitations were exchanged and the hopes of those who are interested in the University run high for the new administration.

MAY YET CALL PRIMARY

It is known that the action of the Democratic Executive committee, which a few weeks ago decided upon a primary for the selection of candidates for state offices but at the same time voted for a convention to nominate the party's candidate for the United States Senate, has met with a good deal of opposition, this inconsistency not being easily defended. It is rumored now that the committee may reverse itself and vote to include the senatorial primary in the primary for state offices.

SQUATTERS WIN

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court will bring joy into many mountain homes. It is the case carried up from the Court of Appeals from Kentucky which was instituted to test the titles of certain coal and land companies to large tracts of land which depended largely upon grants made by the Legislature of Virginia, while Kentucky was still a county in that state. If the corporations had won, the numerous individual claimants to the property whose titles had been handed down from their fathers would have been dispossessed.

TO LEAVE KENTUCKY

Milton Oliver, confessed night rider and witness against other alleged Lyon County night riders, who has been guarded for some time by state troops, has announced his intention of leaving the state. It is expected that he will file suit in the Federal Court for damages after he gets located in another state.



WONDERS NEVER CEASE

Bob Engle is Selling More Goods than Ever!

No Wonder—

25c. Coffee 15c.
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Meal 30 cents.
Best Patent Flour 65 cents.

2 Cakes Soap 5c.
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50c. Work Shirts 35 cents.
\$10, \$15 Suits Clothes \$8, \$9.

Overcoats \$2.50 to \$7.
1000 Pairs Shoes 50c. to \$1.50.
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Only Two Reasons can exist why You should Trade at Engles,
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ENGLE'S

Phone 60, Berea, Ky.

History of the English Bible

Second Article—Tindale's Great Translation—But Three Copies Extant—A Martyr.

By Prof. James R. Robertson

Goal of Religious Ambitions

The previous article of this series showed how our first English Bible came into existence in the fourteenth century. This Wiclif Bible, however, was only a translation of the Latin and this did not get into the possession of many people, because it had to be copied by hand. The goal of religious ambition in those days was to get a Bible that was based on the Hebrew and Greek. The nearer to the original text it was possible to come the purer would the message be.

King and Bishops Oppose

It was not until the sixteenth century that this was brought about. This was the wonderful century that gave the world Martin Luther, John Calvin and other men of ability and courage. It was the century of the revolt against the Catholic church and the beginning of Protestantism. The greatest heroism was required to produce such a Bible, for England's King, Henry VIII, was the "Defender of the Faith" and such great churchmen as Cardinal Wolsey resisted a change.

Tindale's Vow

William Tindale, or Tyndale as it is sometime spelled, by training and character was the man for this work. He was born about 1490 in Gloucestershire, in the west of England. Even as a boy he showed a great aptitude for languages and knowledge of the Scriptures. As a student at college he was wont to gather the boys in his room and read to them "Some parcel of divinity." When he left college he entered the service of a nobleman, Sir John Walsh, and became chaplain and tutor. He was an opponent of the church as it existed and won to his support his patron. He preached on the college green at Bristol until he was called to account by the officials of the church. It was in heated argument with a bishop that the purpose which occupied the rest of his life was first made known. "If God spare my life," he said, "ere many years I will cause a boy that driveth the plough shall know more of the scripture than thou dost."

Completes Task in Germany

Believing that he could accomplish his purpose he went to London. He hoped to be received by the Bishop of London, but found there was neither a place for him nor his New Testament in England's chief city. Realizing that his work must be done outside of England, Tindale went to Germany where there was liberty of belief in some places. The translation of the new testament from the Greek was rapidly done and the work was brought to a close in the university town of Wittenberg where Luther had taught and preached. A printer was found to undertake the task of printing in Cologne and it was partly completed when enemies of the cause discovered what was going on. Tindale hurriedly gathered the sheets already printed and went with them to the city of Worms where the work was finished without further disturbance.

Fiery Opposition in England

Copies to the number of six thousand were printed and sent to England in 1526. The opposition to their circulation and use was great. The leaders of the Church of Henry VIII saw clearly that if the people were able to compare the church of the Apostles as described in the book of Acts with the Catholic church of England their powers were not worth much. Many copies of this new testament were burned

in public squares and out of the six thousand copies only three are known to exist at the present time. The new testament was later revised and republished by Tindale and the first five books of the old testament were translated from the Hebrew and published.

Scholarly Work

All of Tindale's work was done in the true spirit of scholarship. When we consider that he had no model or "foresample" as he called it in his introduction, we must wonder at the great accuracy of the work. The English differs much from the modern but a large proportion of the translation has not been altered materially in later versions of the Bible. In the revisions many of the phrases of the new testament came into the form which we recognize in our later Bibles. In the parable of the prodigal son, for example, the text which first read, "Then he remembered himself," was changed to read "Then he came to himself." In the sermon on the mount the phrase "If the salt be once unsavory" was changed to read, "If the salt have lost her saltiness." Many words were translated in such a way as to arouse the hostility of the existing church whose organization depended in large part on the terms used in the Latin Vulgate. For example, Tindale used the words "congregation," for church; "elder" for priest; "repentance" for penance; "knowledge" for confession.

A Crafty Helper

In the preparation of his work Tindale depended mostly on the Greek and Latin texts of Erasmus, but he also used the Vulgate, Wiclif's translation of that and the version of the New Testament put into the German by Luther. Tindale was aided in his work by William Roy, a Minorite friar, a man whose help he needed but whom he did not like. He was described as "somewhat crafty" but one to be ruled as long as he had gotten no money. Roy was employed to write and help in the comparison of texts. Tindale suffered all things till the work was completed and then "bade him farewell for our two lives and a day longer."

Tindale was in person a small and thin man, who lived sparsely and studied without stint. While in London it was said of him that he "liv-

ed like a good priest, studied most of the day and the night at his book, and would eat but sodden meat, by his good will, nor drink but small beer."

Tindale's English

The following passage from the parable of the prodigal son is a good illustration of the English of the Tindale New Testament and may be compared with the similar passage from the Wiclif Bible given in last article.

"And he sayde: a certayne man hadde two sonnes, and the younger sonne sayde to his father: father give me my part of the goodes that to me belongeth. And he divided unto them his substance. And not longe after the younger sonne gaddered all that he had to gadder, and take his journey into a farre countrie and there he wasted his goodes with riotous living."

Burned at Stake

Tindale was in constant danger of his life and his work was done in the greatest consecration as he knew what the end must be. Several times he changed the place of his abode but was at last treacherously arrested at Antwerp in Belgium, confined in prison for many months, and then strangled and publicly burned as a heretic in 1536.

Apostle of England

Because of his character and service to religion Tindale is entitled to the name he received of "Apostle of England."

Although his version was opposed, it wrung from the church the confession that a Bible was needed in the mother tongue, for Sir Thomas More, his chief opponent, wrote: "to keep the whole commodity from any whole people because of harm that by their own folly and fault may come to some part, were as though a lewd (unlearned) surgeon would cut off the leg by the knee to keep the toe from the gout, or cut off a man's head by the shoulders to keep him from the tooth-ache."

WANTED—Reliable, energetic man to sell Lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

PUBLIC SALE

On Jan. 20, 1911 the following property will be sold at auction sale on the premises:

A new house and eleven acres of land at the west end of Berea on Wallaceton Pike. The place has everlasting water. Also will be sold, two horses, harness and wagon, one buggy and harness, one milk cow, three sows weighing about 175 lbs. each, about three tons of hay and one hundred shocks of fodder.

Terms made known on day of sale. C. H. Todd, Berea, Ky.

THE FLOUR THAT MOTHER USED

couldn't begin to compare with ISAACS' Flour. We'll not say it makes bread like mother made for it makes a whole lot better. Try a sack and even the most critical husband will have nothing to say about mother and her baking. He will eat your bread and thank his stars he is married to such a fine baker.



Made by.....

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets.

Open for Business Dec. 19th

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

ANOTHER FIRE!

A HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE this time, from what, with a few minutes more headway, would in all probability have proven the worst fire in the history of Berea.

You can never tell when or where a fire is going to start. Sometimes it is in the very best constructed and best protected buildings, as was the case last Tuesday night when the magnificent Chamber of Commerce building, the finest building in Cincinnati, burned to the ground with a loss of \$1,000,000.00.

Your building may be the next. If you carry no protection against fire, secure such protection today. Sound business judgment compels you to protect yourself.

Porter-Howell Co.

The Agency with the Big Companies.

SERIAL
STORYThe Courage of
Captain PlumBy
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER I.

The Two Oaths.

On an afternoon in the early summer of 1856 Capt. Nathaniel Plum, master and owner of the sloop Typhoon, was engaged in nothing more important than the smoking of an enormous pipe. Clouds of strongly odored smoke, ribbed with the lights of the setting sun, had risen above his head in unrelenting volumes for the last half hour. There was infinite contentment in his face, notwithstanding the fact that he had been meditating on a subject that was not altogether pleasant. But Captain Plum was, in a way, a philosopher, though one would not have guessed this fact from his appearance. He was, in the first place, a young man, not more than eight or nine and twenty, and his strong, rather thin face, tanned by exposure to the sea, was just now lighted up by eyes that shone with an unbounded good humor which any instant might take the form of laughter.

At the present time Captain Plum's vision was confined to one direction, which carried his gaze out over Lake Michigan. Earlier in the day he had been able to discern the hazy outline of the Michigan wilderness 20 miles to the eastward. Straight ahead, shooting up rugged and sharp in the red light of the day's end, were two islands. Between these, three miles away, the sloop Typhoon was strongly silhouetted in the fading glow. Beyond the islands and the sloop there were no other objects for Captain Plum's eyes to rest upon. So far as he could see there was no other sail. At his back he was shut in by a dense growth of trees and creeping vines, and unless a small boat edged close in around the end of Beaver Island his place of concealment must remain undiscovered. At least this seemed an assured fact to Captain Plum.

In the security of his position he began to whistle softly as he beat the bowl of his pipe on his boot heel to empty it of ashes. Then he drew a long-barreled revolver from under a coat that he had thrown aside and examined it carefully to see that the powder and ball were in solid and that none of the caps was missing. From the same place he brought forth a belt, buckled it round his waist, shoved the revolver into its holster, and dragging the coat to him, fished out a letter from an inside pocket. It was a dirty, much-worn letter. Perhaps he had read it a score of times. He read it again now, and then, refilling his pipe, settled back against the rock that formed a rest for his shoulders and turned his eyes in the direction of the sloop.

The last rim of the sun had fallen below the Michigan wilderness and in the rapidly increasing gloom the sloop was becoming indistinguishable. Captain Plum looked at his watch. He must still wait a little longer before settling out upon the adventure that had brought him to this isolated spot. He rested his head against the rock, and thought. He had been thinking for hours. Back in the thicket he heard the prowling of some small animal. There came the sleepy chirp of a bird and the rustling of tired wings settling for the night. A strange stillness hovered about him, and with it there came over him a loneliness that was chilling, a loneliness that made him homesick. It was a new and unpleasant sensation to Captain Plum. He could not remember just when he had experienced it before; that is, if he dated the present from two weeks ago tonight. It was then that the letter had been handed to him in Chicago, and it had been a weight upon his soul and a prick to his conscience ever since. Once or twice he had made up his mind to destroy it, but each time he had repented at the last moment. In a sudden revulsion at his weakness he pulled himself together, crumpled the dirty missive into a ball and flung it out upon the white rim of the beach.

At this action there came a quick movement in the dense wall of verdure behind him. Noiselessly the tangle of vines separated and a head thrust itself out in time to see the bit of paper fall short of the water's edge. Then the head shot back as swiftly and as silently as a serpent's. Perhaps Captain Plum heard the ghosting chuckle that followed the movement. If so he thought it only some night bird in the brush.

"Hil-ho!" he exclaimed, with some return of his old cheer. "It's about time we were starting!" He jumped to his feet and began brushing the dust off his clothes. When he had done, walked out upon the

rim of beach and stretched himself. Each arm bones cracked. Again the hidden head shot forth from its concealment. A sudden turn and Captain Plum would certainly have been startled. For it was a weird object, this spying head; its face dead-white against the dense green of the verdure, with shocks of long white hair hanging down on each side, framing between them a pair of eyes that gleamed from cavernous sockets, like black glowing beads. There was unmistakable fear, a lease anxiety in those glittering eyes as Captain Plum walked toward the paper, but when he paused and stretched himself, the sole of his boot carelessly trampling the discarded letter, the head disappeared again and there came another satisfied bird-like chuckle from the gloom of the thicket.

Captain Plum now put on his coat, buttoned it close to conceal the weapons in his belt, and walked along the narrow water-run that crept like a white ribbon between the lake and the island wilderness. No sooner had he disappeared than the bushes and vines behind the rock were torn asunder and a man wormed his way through them. For an instant he paused, listening for returning footsteps, and then with startling agility darted to the beach and seized the crumpled letter.

The person who for the greater part of the afternoon had been spying upon Captain Plum from the security of the thicket was to all appearances a very small and a very old man, though there was something about him that seemed to hells a first guess at his age. His face was emaciated; his hair was white and hung in straggling masses on his shoulders; his hooked nose bore apparently the infallible stamp of extreme age. Yet there was a strange and natty strength and quickness in his movements. There was no stoop to his shoulders. His head was set squarely. His eyes were as keen as steel. It would have been impossible to have told whether he was fifty or seventy. Eagerly he smoothed out the abused missive and evidently auc-



It Was a Dirty, Much-Worn Letter.

ceeded even in the falling light in deciphering much of it, for the glimmer of a smile flashed over his thin features as he thrust the paper into his pocket.

Without a woman's hesitation he set out on the trail of Captain Plum. A quarter of a mile down the path he overtook the object of his pursuit. "Ah, how do you do, sir?" he greeted as the younger man turned about upon hearing his approach. "A mighty fast pace you're setting for an old man, sir!" He broke into a laugh that was not altogether unpleasant, and boldly held out a hand. "We've been expecting you, but—not in this way. I hope there's nothing wrong?"

Captain Plum had accepted the proffered hand. Its coldness and the singular appearance of the old man who had come like an apparition chilled him. In a moment, however, it occurred to him that he was a victim of mistaken identity. As far as he knew there was no one on Beaver Island who was expecting him. To the best of his knowledge he was a fool for being there. His crew aboard the sloop had agreed upon that point with extreme vehemence and to a man had attempted to dissuade him from the mad project upon which he was launching himself among the Mormons in their island stronghold. All this came to him while the little old man was looking up into his face, chuckling, and shaking his head as if he were one of the most important and most greatly to be desired personages in the world.

"Hope there's nothing wrong, Cap'n?" he repeated. "Right as a trivet here, dad," replied the young man, dropping the cold hand that still persisted in clinging to his own. "But I guess you've got the wrong party. Who's expecting me?"

The old man's face wrinkled itself in a grimace and one gleaming eye opened and closed in an understanding wink.

"Ho, ho, ho!—of course you're not expected. Anyway, you're not expected to be expected! Cautious—a born general—mighty clever thing to do. Strang should appreciate it!" The old man gave vent to his own approbation in a series of inimitable chuckles. "Is that your sloop out there?" he inquired interestedly.

Something in the strangeness of the situation began to interest Captain Plum. He had planned a little adventure of his own, but here was one that promised to develop into something more exciting. He nodded his head.

"That's her!" "Splendid cargo," went on the old man. "Splendid cargo, eh?" "Pretty fair."

"Powder in good shape, eh?"

"Dry as tinder." "And balls—lots of balls, and a few guns, eh?" "Yes, we have a few guns," said Captain Plum. The old man noted the emphasis, but the darkness that had fast settled about them hid the added meaning that passed in a curious look over the other's face.

"Odd way to come in, though—very odd!" continued the old man, gurgling and shaking as if the thought of it occasioned him great merriment. "Very cautious. Level business head. Want to know that things are on the square, eh?"

"That's it!" exclaimed Captain Plum, catching at the proffered straw. Inwardly he was wondering when his feet would touch bottom. Thus far he had succeeded in getting but a single grip on the situation. Somebody was expected at Beaver Island with powder and balls and guns. Well, he had a certain quantity of these materials aboard his sloop, and if he could make an agreeable bargain—

The old man interrupted the plan that was slowly forming itself in Captain Plum's puzzled brain. "It's the price, eh?" He laughed shrewdly. "You want to see the color of the gold before you land the goods. I'll show it to you. I'll pay you the whole sum tonight. Then you'll take the stuff home. I tell you to. Eh? Isn't that so?" He darted ahead of Captain Plum with a quick alert movement. "Will you please follow me, sir?"

For an instant Captain Plum's impulse was to hold back. In that instant it suddenly occurred to him that he was leading himself to a rank impasse. At the same time he was filled with a desire to go deeper into the adventure, and his blood thrilled with the thought of what it might hold for him.

"Are you coming, sir?" The little old man had stopped a dozen paces away and turned expectantly.

"I tell you again that you've got the wrong man, dad!"

"Will you follow me, sir?"

"Well, if you'll have it so—damned if I won't!" cried Captain Plum. He felt that he had relieved his conscience, anyway. If things should develop badly for him during the next few hours no one could say that he had fled. So he followed light-heartedly after the old man, his eyes and ears alert, and his right hand, by force of habit, reaching under his coat to the butt of his pistol. His guide said not another word until they had traveled for half an hour along a twisting path and stood at last on the bald summit of a knoll from which they could look down upon a number of lights twinkling dimly a quarter of a mile away. One of these lights gleamed above all the others, like a beacon set among fireflies.

"That's St. James," said the old man. His voice had changed. It was low and soft, as though he feared to speak above a whisper.

"St. James?" The young man at his side gazed down silently upon the scattered lights, his heart throbbing in a sudden tumult of excitement. He had set out that day with the idea of resting his eyes on St. James. In its silent mystery the town now lay at his feet.

"And that light—" spoke the old man. He pointed a trembling arm toward the glare that shone more powerfully than the others. "That light marks the sacred home of the king!" His voice had again changed. A metallic hardness came into it, his words were vibrant with a strange excitement which he strove hard to conceal. It was still light enough for Captain Plum to see that the old man's black, beady eyes were starting to glaze with newly aroused emotion.

"Strang!" He started rapidly down the knoll and there floated back to Captain Plum the soft notes of his meaningless chuckle. A dozen rods farther on his mysterious guide turned into a by-path which led them to another knoll, capped by a good-sized building made of logs. There sounded the grating of a key in a lock, the shooting of a bolt, and a door opened to admit them.

"You will pardon me if I don't light up," apologized the old man as he led the way in. "A candle will be sufficient. You know there must be privacy in these matters—always. Eh? Isn't that so?"

Captain Plum followed without reply. He guessed that the cabin was made up of one large room, and that at the present time, at least, it possessed no other occupant than the singular creature who had guided him to it.

"It is just as well, on this particular night, that no light is seen at the window," continued the old man as he rummaged about a table for a match and a candle. "I have a little corner back here that a candle will brighten up nicely and no one in the world will know it. Ho, ho, ho!—how nice it is to have a quiet little corner sometimes!"

At the sound of his name Captain Plum started as though an unexpected hand had suddenly been laid upon him. So he was expected, after all, and his name was known! For a moment his surprise robbed him of the power of speech. The little old man had lighted his candle, and, glancing back over his shoulder, passed through a narrow cut in the wall that would hardly be called a door and flared his light on a table that stood in the center of a small room, or closet, not more than five feet square. Then he coolly pulled Captain Plum's old letter from his pocket and airily held it out in the dim light.

"TO BE CONTINUED."

"Tong" appears to be the Chinese word for "black hand."

SERIAL
STORYThe Courage of
Captain PlumBy
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

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SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and counselor of the Mormons, who has been spying on him, suddenly confronts him and tells him he is expected. Plum insists he has got the wrong man.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

"He seated, Captain Plum; right over there—opposite me. So!"

He continued for a moment to smooth out the creases in the letter and then proceeded to read it with as much assurance as though its owner were a thousand miles away instead of within arm's reach of him. Captain Plum was dumfounded. He felt the hot blood rushing to his face and his first impulse was to recover the crumpled paper and demand something more than an explanation. In the next instant it occurred to him that this action would probably spoil whatever possibilities his night's adventure might have for him. So he held his peace. The old man was so intent in his perusal of the letter that the end of his hooked nose almost scraped the table. He went over the dim, partly obliterated words line by line, chuckling now and then, and apparently utterly oblivious of the other's presence. When he had come to the end he looked up, his eyes glittering with unbounded satisfaction, carefully folded the letter, and handed it to Captain Plum.

"That's the best introduction in the world, Captain Plum—the very best! Ho, ho!—it couldn't be better. I'm glad I found it." He chuckled gleefully, and rested his greasy head in the palms of his skeleton-like hands, his elbows on the table. "So you're going back home—soon?"

"I haven't made up my mind yet, dad," responded Captain Plum, pulling out his pipe and tobacco. "You've read the letter pretty carefully, I guess. What would you do?"

"Vermont?" questioned the old man shortly.

"That's it." "Well, I'd go, and very soon, Captain Plum, very soon, indeed. Yes, I'd hurry!" The old man jumped up with the quickness of a cat. So sudden was his movement that it startled Captain Plum, and he dropped his tobacco pouch. By the time he had recovered this article his strange companion was back in his seat again holding a leather bag in his hand. Quickly he untied the knot at its top and poured a torrent of glittering gold pieces out upon the table.

"Business—business and gold," he gurgled happily, rubbing his thin hands and twisting his fingers until they cracked. "A pretty sight, eh, Captain Plum? Now, to our account! A hundred carlines, eh? And a thousand of powder and a ton of balls. Or is it in lead? It doesn't make any difference—not a bit. It's three thousand, that's the account, eh?" He fell to counting rapidly.

For a full minute Captain Plum remained in stupefied bewilderment, silenced by the sudden and unexpected turn his adventure had taken. Fascinated, he watched the skeleton fingers as they clinked the gold pieces. What was the mysterious plot into which he had allowed himself to be drawn? Why were a hundred guns and a ton and a half of powder and balls wanted by the Mormons of Beaver Island? Instinctively he reached out and closed his hand over the counting fingers of the old man. Their eyes met. And there was a shrewd, half-understanding gleam in the black orbs that fixed Captain Plum in an unflinching challenge. For a little space there was silence. It was Captain Plum who broke it.

"Dad, I'm going to tell you for the third and last time that you've made a mistake. I've got eight of the best rifles in America aboard my sloop out there. But there's a man for every gun. And I've got something hidden away underdeck that would blow up St. James in half an hour. And there is powder and ball for the whole outfit. But that's all. I'll sell you what I've got—for a good price. Beyond that you've got the wrong man!"

He settled back and blew a volume of smoke from his pipe. For another half minute the old man continued to look at him, his eyes twinkling, and then he fell to counting again.

Captain Plum was not given over to the habit of cursing. But now he jumped to his feet with an oath that jarred the table. The old man chuckled. The gold pieces clinked between his fingers. Coolly he shoved two

glittering piles alongside the candle stick, tumbled the rest back into the leather bag, deliberately tied the end, and smiled up into the face of the exasperated captain.

"To be sure you're not the man," he said, nodding his head until his eyelids danced around his face. "Of course you're not the man. I know it—ho, ho! you can wager that I know it! A little ruse of mine, Captain Plum. Pardonable—excusable, eh? I wanted to know if you were a flur. I wanted to see if you were honest."

With a gasp of astonishment Captain Plum sank back into his chair. His jaw dropped and his pipe was held fireless in his hand.

"The devil you say!" "Oh, certainly, certainly, if you wish it," chuckled the little man, in high humor. "I would have visited your sloop today, Captain Plum, if you hadn't come ashore so opportunely this morning. Ho, ho, ho! a good joke, eh? A mighty good joke!"

Captain Plum regained his composure by relighting his pipe. He heard the clink of gold pieces and when he looked again the two piles of money were close to the edge of his side of the table.

"That's for you, Captain Plum. There's a just \$1,000 in those two piles." There was tense earnestness now in the old man's face and voice. "I've imposed on you," he continued, speaking as one who had suddenly thrown off a disguise. "If it had been any other man it would have been the same. I want help. I want an honest man. I want a man whom I can trust. I will give you a thousand dollars if you will take a package back to your vessel with you and will promise to deliver it as quickly as you can."

"I'll do it!" cried Captain Plum. He jumped to his feet and held out his hand. But the old man slipped from his chair and darted swiftly out into the blackness of the adjoining room. As he came back Captain Plum could hear his insane chuckling.

"Business—business—business—" he gurgled. "Eh, Captain Plum? Did you ever take an oath?" He tossed a look on the table. It was the Bible. Captain Plum understood. He reached for the book and held it under his left hand. His right he lifted above his head, while a smile played about his lips.

"I suppose you want to place me under oath to deliver that package," he said.

The old man nodded. His eyes gleamed with a feverish glare. A sudden hectic flush had gathered in his death-like cheeks. He trembled. His voice rose barely above a whisper. "Repeat," he commanded. "I, Captain Nathaniel Plum, do solemnly swear before God—"

A thrilling inspiration shot into Captain Plum's brain.

"Hold!" he cried. He lowered his hand. With something that was almost a snarl the old man sprang back, his hands clenched. "I will take this oath upon one other consideration," continued Captain Plum. "I came to Beaver Island to see something of the life and something of the people of St. James. If you, in turn, will swear to show me as much as you can to-night I will take the oath."

The old man was beside the table again in an instant.

"I will show it to you—all—al—"

he exclaimed excitedly. "I will show



"That's for You, Captain Plum."

it to you—yes, and swear to it upon the body of Ubrist!"

Captain Plum lifted his hand again and word by word repeated the oath. When it was done the other took his place.

"Your name?" asked Captain Plum. A change scarcely perceptible swept over the old man's face.

"Obadiah Price."

"But you are a Mormon. You have the Bible there?"

Again the old man disappeared into the adjoining room. When he returned he placed two books side by side and stood them on edge so that he might clasp both between his bony fingers. One was the Bible, the other the Book of the Mormons. In a cracked, excited voice he repeated the strenuous oath improvised by Captain Plum.

"Now," said Captain Plum, distributing the gold pieces among his pockets. "I'll take that package."

This time the old man was gone for several minutes. When he returned he placed a small package tightly bound and sealed into his companion's hand.

"More precious than your life, more precious than gold," he whispered tensely, "yet worthless to all but the one to whom it is to be delivered."

There were no marks on the package.

"And who is that?" asked Captain

Plum. The old man came so close that his breath fell hot upon the young man's

cheek. He lifted a hand as though to ward sound from the very walls that closed them in.

"Franklin Pierce, president of the United States of America!"

CHAPTER II.

The Seven Wives.

Hardly had the words fallen from the lips of Obadiah Price than the old man straightened himself and stood as rigid as a gargoyle, his gaze penetrating into the darkness of the room beyond Captain Plum, his head inclined slightly, every nerve in him strained to a tension of expectancy. His companion involuntarily gripped the butt of his pistol and faced the narrow entrance through which they had come. In the moment of absolute silence that followed there came to him, faintly, a sound, untraceable at first, but growing in volume until he knew that it was the last echo of a tolling bell. There was no movement, no sound of breath or whisper from the old man at his back. But when it came again, floating to him as if from a vast distance, he turned quickly to find Obadiah Price with his face lifted, his thin arms flung wide above his head and his lips moving as if in prayer. His eyes burned with a dull glow as though he had been suddenly thrown into a trance. He seemed not to breathe, no vibration of his stirred him except in the movement of his lips. With the third toll of the distant bell he spoke, and to Captain Plum it was as if the passion and fire in his voice came from another being.

"Our Christ, Master of hosts, we call upon thy chosen people the three blessings of the universe—peace, prosperity and plenty, and upon Strang, priest, king and prophet, the bounty of thy power!"

Three times more the distant bell tolled forth its mysterious message and when the last echoes had died away the old man's arms dropped beside him and he turned again to Captain Plum.

"Franklin Pierce, president of the United States of America," he reported, as though there had been no interruption since his companion's question. "The package is to be delivered to him. Now you must excuse me. An important matter calls me out for a short time. But I will be back soon—oh, yes, very soon. And you will wait for me. You will wait for me here, and then I will take you to St. James."

He was gone in a quick hopping way, like a cricket, and the last that Captain Plum saw of him was his ghostly face turned back for an instant in the darkness of the next room, and after that the soft patter of his feet and the strange chuckle in his throat traveled to the outer door and died away as he passed out into the night. Nathaniel Plum was not a man to be easily startled, but there was something so unusual about the proceedings in which he was yet playing a blind part that he forgot to smoke, which was saying much. Who was the old man? Was he mad? His eyes scanned the little room and an exclamation of astonishment fell from his lips when he saw the leather bag, partly filled with gold, lying where his mysterious acquaintance had dropped it. Surely this was madness or else another ruse to test his honesty.

The discovery thrilled him. It was wonderfully quiet out in that next room and very dark. Were hidden eyes guarding that bag? Well, if so, he would give their owner to understand that he was not a thief. He rose from his chair and moved toward the bag, lifted it in his hand, and tossed it back again so that the gold in it clinked loudly. Then he went to the narrow aperture and blocked it with his body and listened until he knew that if there had been human life in the room he would have heard it.

The outer door was opened and through it there came to him the soft breath of the night air and the sweetness of balsam and wild flowers. It struck him that it would be pleasant waiting outside than in, and it would undoubtedly make no difference to Obadiah Price. In front of the cabin he found the stump of a log and seating himself on it where the clear light of the stars fell full upon him he once more began his interrupted smoke. It seemed to him that he had waited a long time when he heard the sound of footsteps. They came rapidly as if the person was half running. Hardly had he located the direction of the sound when a figure appeared in the opening and hurried toward the door of the cabin. A dozen yards from him it paused for a moment and turned partly about, as if inspecting the path over which it had come. With a greeting whistle Captain Plum jumped to his feet. He heard a little throat noise, which was not the chuckling of Obadiah Price, and the figure ran almost into his arms. A sudden knowledge of having made a mistake drew Captain Plum a pace backward. For scarcely more than five seconds he found himself staring into the white terrified face of a girl. Eyes wide and glowing with sudden fright met his own. Instinctively he lifted his hand to his hat, but before he could speak the girl sprang back with a low cry and ran swiftly down the path that led into the gloom of the woods.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Good Advice.

"And now, son," said the old rabbit, "here's a bit of advice. Always keep on the good side of a dog."

"But, pop," queried the youngster, who was about to go forth into the big world, "which is the good side of a dog?"

"The outside, son," answered the old rabbit, "as he bit off another hunk of cabbage."

TAX SYSTEM NEEDS REVISION

Address of A. Y. Ford to the Members of Kentucky Press Association.

PRESENT MODE COSTS HEAVILY

Tax Revision Does Not Mean Exemption, But Fair Apportionment of All Kinds of Property—It Means Uniformity.

Louisville.—The following is the address of Mr. A. Y. Ford before the Kentucky Press Association at the mid-winter gathering in Louisville:

The tax system of a state deserves careful consideration, because the power to tax is the power to destroy, and a tax unwisely laid may easily drain the life of a community or kill an industry. Approximately \$20,000,000 a year are taken from the pockets of the people of Kentucky for the support of the state, county and municipal governments. It is incomprehensible that a thing which means so much in dollars and cents to the people of the state should generally have received so scant consideration.

There has been no considerable extravagance in the expenditure of our public funds. It is therefore time that we now step to consider carefully whether these large sums are raised by the best possible methods, whether they are raised in a way that distributes the burden fairly as between the owners of various kinds of property, whether the tax laws impose the least burden consistent with the demand for revenue, and whether they do all this without hindrance to the development of the state. Where there is a competition between communities such as necessarily exists under modern conditions, an unwise system may, in sharp competition for new population, new industries and new capital, easily prove destructive of property.

Revision Does Not Mean Exemption

The movement for a revision of the tax system of Kentucky is not a movement in favor of exemption of any kind of property from taxation. It has been characterized by some quarters as an appeal for an exemption of capital from taxation. This is a grossly misapprehension. The purpose of the movement is to revise the system of taxation in Kentucky to a more equitable basis, and to secure exemption from taxation. I state deliberately, and with full consideration, and having abundant opportunity to know whereof I speak, that the advocates of the proposed revision of the tax system of Kentucky have ever suggested that no kind of property should be exempted from taxation.

The purpose of the movement for tax revision is not to secure exemption for any class of property. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes. It is for the purpose of removing constitutional restrictions so that the legislature may have power to vary the method and the rate of taxation of all kinds of property that now escape taxation. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes.

It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes. It is to secure a more equitable basis for the payment of taxes.

Facts and Not Theories

There is no property in Kentucky that is exempted from taxation. The present law, for our present law, provides that all property is taxable. Only about \$5,000,000 of property is exempted from taxation. This is a small amount compared with the total value of property in the state.

The system of taxation we have in Kentucky is what is known as the General Property Tax System. It is a system which came into existence many years ago when property existed in simple form, when most of a man's wealth was in the form of land and stock, and other things visible to the eye and easily assessed. In that day it seemed reasonable to tax property in that way. But as time went on, and the system which was then in vogue was found to be inadequate to meet the needs of the state, it was found necessary to revise the system. It was found necessary to revise the system.

A system of taxation which could derive revenue from lands and houses and other kinds of visible property, which are taxed, taxed down, and unable to become, is by no means fitted to derive a revenue from bonds and stocks and money and other forms of intangible personal property, like bonds and stocks and money and other forms of intangible personal property.

The Gao Widens.

Even in the earlier days of corporate development, the mill was not quite so bad as it is today. Year by year, however, bonds and stocks and money and other forms of intangible personal property represent larger and larger percentages of the total property of the community. Year by year, at the same time, the demands for revenue for public purposes, such as good roads, good schools, etc., become heavier and the tax rate goes higher and higher. At the same time the yield from bonds and stocks has grown smaller and smaller. In earlier days railroads thought nothing, for instance, of issuing 7 per cent bonds. Today, however, standard railroad bonds are sold at 100 and the yield from them is only 4 per cent or less. This inevitable result of the tax rate going higher and the yield from this class of property going lower has been that the owners of this kind of property will not let it for taxation when the tax rate takes anywhere from 40 to 75 per cent of the income yielded by that property. Therefore, more and more of this kind of property has gone into hiding, and though such property forms every year a larger part of our total

wealth, it yields steadily a smaller proportion of the total revenue, and the burden of supporting the government falls more and more heavily upon real estate and other forms of property that can not be hidden.

It is in order to cure this injustice and the evil attending it and resulting from it that the revision is urged in Kentucky. The evil has been corrected elsewhere. It can be corrected here. The State of the Union is rapidly abandoning this system. No state has ever succeeded in devising a system of penalties and assessments or expropriation that could compel this intangible movable property to stand and be taxed when the tax rate amounts to confiscation of an large part of the income.

How It Works in Kentucky.

Now let us look at the situation in Kentucky. The state tax is 50 cents. There you have already a tax rate quite high on some class of property. It is a tax rate of 50 cents on every dollar of property. But we do not stop there. Under our law on top of this 50-cent state tax must be put the county tax, which is levied on the state tax. This is not far from 50 cents. This gives us a tax rate of 100 cents for many kinds of property, and the process of hiding gets well under way.

Not do we stop here. On top of this state tax of 50 cents and the county tax of 50 cents there is still imposed a local tax ranging all the way from 50 cents to 100 cents, and sometimes higher, and with every 5 or 10 cents added to the rate more and more property is eliminated by hiding or underpayment. The average tax rate in cities and towns of first, second, third, fourth and fifth class in Kentucky is about 25 cents. This amounts to about 50 per cent of the return from any 4 per cent investment. It amounts to a little under 50 per cent of the return from any 5 per cent investment, and if you apply it to a 3 per cent investment, such as a savings account, it takes nearly 60 per cent of the return. Not to mention the widest extremes would propose an income tax of 10 to 15 per cent. Yet that is what we try to collect from the owners of movable property. It is too much to expect of movable property. It is a steady defiance of economic laws as well as of the law of common sense. We impose a tax taken more than 10 per cent of the income from any class of movable property, and we expect to get it.

We Have Tried It Nineteen Years.

We tried this system in the new constitution nineteen years ago. Our intentions were good. We acted with the best motives. We had at that time the best of motives. At the time we adopted it, the system was being abandoned elsewhere. It is not yielding sufficient revenue for a state. The state is in a financial straits. It is not yielding sufficient revenue for a state. The state is in a financial straits. It is not yielding sufficient revenue for a state. The state is in a financial straits.

Can Be Brought Out.

It may be urged that lowering the rate on property of this character will not bring it out for taxation. We can only point to the experience of other states in this respect. Human nature is not so much changed everywhere that men would rather be honest about their assets than if they can get away with it. If they have a savings account, they will not let it for taxation. If they have a savings account, they will not let it for taxation.

Our Remedy in Kentucky.

But we are not at liberty in the State of Kentucky to adopt any of the methods of other states. We are not at liberty in the State of Kentucky to adopt any of the methods of other states. We are not at liberty in the State of Kentucky to adopt any of the methods of other states. We are not at liberty in the State of Kentucky to adopt any of the methods of other states. We are not at liberty in the State of Kentucky to adopt any of the methods of other states.

We Need Outside Capital.

It has not been long since I heard the very startling statement made by a leading business man of this state that we need outside capital in Kentucky. I am quite sure no editor of a Kentucky newspaper will give this statement a place in the development of the resources of Kentucky that has taken place has been by the aid of foreign capital. We must have the capital ourselves. We must have the capital ourselves. We must have the capital ourselves. We must have the capital ourselves.

Some Absurd Results.

Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky. Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky. Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky. Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky.

Banks Protect Themselves.

It is often stated by people who have not investigated this movement for a revision of the tax system that it is largely in the desire of banks to escape from taxation. Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky. Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky. Let me point out a few of the absurdities in practice in enforcing the general property tax in Kentucky.

But I do not mean that too heavy a

tax on a bank has not an unfavorable effect. The unfavorable effect of it is that it drives the community, as a whole, rather than stand too heavy a burden of taxation the banks will reduce their capital and surplus as much as they can. The unfavorable effect of it is that it drives the community, as a whole, rather than stand too heavy a burden of taxation the banks will reduce their capital and surplus as much as they can.

and manufacturing establishments. This has gone so far that there is not a large establishment in the State today that can procure from its local banks a sufficient line of credit to carry on its enterprise. Nor is there in Kentucky today on account of the heavy tax we put on capital and banking deposits a single institution or group of institutions strong enough to that a really big financial enterprise.

A Farsical Result.

Contrast with this the fact that for 1909 there were listed in the State of Kentucky for taxation bonds to the amount of only \$2,727,724, out of a total assessment of \$28,727,724—less than seven-tenths of one per cent. Add to this the amount listed of stocks and money and they all amount to less than one per cent of the total, and what is the result? The total tax on this property is less than 5 per cent of the total. This is absurd, but it is true. No man will invest in a bond or stock or money or other form of movable property unless he can get a return of 5 per cent or more. This is the law of the market. This is the law of the market. This is the law of the market.

How It Could Be Better Done.

There are ways of deriving revenue from these classes of property that are in Kentucky under the present system. Let me illustrate. We attempt, as I have shown, to tax savings deposits by the method of the State of Maryland, and at the same rate that we use in taxing any other form of property which pays fifteen or twenty or twenty-five per cent of the return. This is the method of the State of Maryland, and it has no difficulty in collecting it. It is not forced to attempt to find the money in the hands of the individual holder.

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God's Covenant of the Law

By PASTOR RUSSELL
of Brooklyn Tabernacle

TEXT.—The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in, said Jehovah of Hosts; but who may abide by the day of his coming?—Malachi III, 1-4.

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing his disobedient children to death, intimated that ultimately the seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious, our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might fully know of his justice, as well as of his wisdom and power, God insisted upon dealing with his creatures from the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the divine intention. His sentence upon man, plainly stated, was, "lying thou shalt die," not, "lying thou shalt live in torment." "The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Genesis II, 17; Ezekiel XVIII, 4). God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of divine government to be made operative everywhere—ultimately among all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Israel's experiences of tribulation and bondage in Egypt were probably necessary to prepare them for God's great proposition—that they should keep the law and as a reward have life everlasting. As it is written, "He that doeth things shall live by them" (Leviticus XVIII, 5). Israel greatly rejoiced in this manifestation of divine preference for them more than for all others of humanity. The law covenant was mediated. The sacrifice of bulls and of goats made a typical atonement for them for a year, so that they might enter into the covenant relationship with God. But when they attempted to keep the law they were disappointed. They failed. The law of God being the full measure of a perfect man's ability, and the Jews, like other men, being imperfect, found that they had undertaken an impossibility.

Not a Jew kept the law perfectly. Not a Jew, therefore, gained eternal life during the first year. But God, foreknowing this, had made preparation for a repetition of the atonement day every year, so that the people might continue striving to attain eternal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of better sacrifices than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under the covenant—educational blessings, but not the blessings hoped for, not life eternal. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national seed of Abraham, for the blessing of all the nations.

The first-begotten of the Father, as his glorious agent in the great work of creation, had the honor granted him of becoming the great messenger of the covenant, the great prophet, priest and king of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel XII, 1. But there were tests connected with his attainment of this high position: (1) By faith he must lay aside his heavenly glory, in obedience to the Father's will to become a man—not a sinful man, but a perfect man—holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer it was his privilege to make full consecration of his earthly interests and the Father's pleasure to beget him of the holy spirit at Jordan in the spirit nature on the highest plane. For three and a half years his sacrifice burned upon the altar. It was judged better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats, for it was a corresponding price for Adam; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life. (3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with his earthly life he experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what he was originally, only higher and more glorious. Thus he was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten priest who offered that sacrifice.

Then why did he not at once begin his great work as prophet, priest, king and new covenant mediator for Israel and through Israel for the world? It was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the divine plan on the day of atonement. When this bride class shall have completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great priest, then every arrangement for the blessing of Israel as Abraham's seed and of all nations through Israel will have forthwith commenced. Thus seen the revelation of Israel's great messenger of the new covenant is very important not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by a compliance with the same new law now paid.

The Goal To Be Reached.

The formulating of the new system and the working out of its details show a perfect harmony and a perfect unity with a view to finally reaching a point where the State would also its entire revenues from one class of property, that is, from movable property, and the cities from still another. Under such a system, when completely in effect, the State would be taxed only for local purposes. The should not pay a cent of tax for State purposes. No kind of property taxed for State purposes should be taxed for State purposes, and none taxed for County or City purposes should be taxed for State purposes.

A separation of sources of revenue, we avoid this pitfall of one-tax-rate on another which makes the burden so heavy in Kentucky, and by this classifying property according to its capacity for standing a tax proportionate to the income it yields, we remove the incentive which the present system furnishes to underpayment and evasion and perjury.

I am not pointing out an ideal or untried system. This system has been followed elsewhere, and is being followed successfully elsewhere. There is no reason why it should not be followed here. It is a system that promises ideal uniformity in theory, but in practice has resulted in the grossest inequalities in all visible forms of property and the practical expropriation of millions. It means putting in the hands of the Legislature the power to vary the rate and the method of all taxes, and to tax any and every form of property, so that if property will not stand to be taxed by one method, we may reach it by another, and so that if one rate is found too high for a class of property having reference to the income that property yields, a different rate may be levied on the same class of property, as well as of fairness. So that, in short, we may be free to deal with a question of such importance as that of the taxation of property in the light of the constantly recurring problem in his business life, changing his methods in the experience of years, and of all of the information he can get on the subject.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational, Model School	Normal and Academy	Collegiate
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.45
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses" there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the Incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ROOM FOR SEVENTY-FIVE MORE STUDENTS.

Practically every room was taken a week ago, but the College has been so prompt in providing new accommodations that there will be room for about fifty young men and twenty-five young ladies by the end of this week. The Normal Department is rejoicing in its fine quarters in Pearsons Hall, and each of the other departments finds itself better off than ever before. Young people who have been delayed in coming may be sure of good accommodations if they start at once.

JACKSON COUNTY EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Jan. 7.—T. A. Campbell made a business trip to Berea last week. Whitfield Rose is sick this week. A number of our boys were at Richmond last week as witnesses against moonshiners. Our county is dry of moonshine and quiet. Tom Hammond and Cash Griffin are doing a good business logging for Albert Powell. Alex Drew made a flying trip to Withers this week. Coru is selling at 75 cents per bushel. No one has completed his work gathering it.

TYNER

Tyner, Jan. 8.—Roy Moore made a business trip to East Bernstadt, Friday. Herbert King has gone to Berea where he will enter school for the winter term. Mr. McElone, The Citizen's agent was in this vicinity last Saturday. W. Bullock is stripping tobacco for E. C. and L. C. Moore. W. K. Jones was in town last week serving on the board of Supervisors. James H. Moore has accepted a position as storekeeper in a distillery at Camp Nelson. W. M. Goodman is moving into his new dwelling on Zekes point. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore have moved into J. H. Jones property. Carter Vaughn, a tobacco man of Frankfort, has been visiting his father, W. M. Vaughn, for a few days. Died on the second, Will Simpson of pneumonia. His remains were laid to rest in the Ambrose grave yard near Greenhall. John Simpson who has been working in the L. and N. shops at Louisville has returned home. W. F. Jones' school closed at Viva, the 6th. He is now with home folks. Mr. and Mrs. John Moore entertained quite a number of young folks at their home, Friday night.

PRIVETT

Privett, Jan. 1.—The Sunday school at Gray Hawk closed Jan. 1. Lewis Hays is very ill with typhoid fever and mumps. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson from Garrard Co. spent Christmas with their parents at Gray Hawk. Willie Jones gave a social last Friday night. Arch Peters and Bob York made a business trip to Booneville last week. E. York from Boyle county has been visiting friends and relatives at Privett for the past week. Mr. Bob York was married, Dec. 29, to Miss Emma Dalton. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Jan. 1.—J. R. Cook who went from here to Redlands, Cal., has returned home. Levi Couch has moved to Stringtown to live with his son, Owen. Farmer Couch has moved to the property recently vacated by Levi Couch. David Smith is visiting his son, C. D. Smith. There was a large tide in Big Sturgeon the past week. Glince Crank sold and delivered a fine lot of corn to W. N. Hughes for 65 cents per bu. Robert Cook entertained quite a crowd of young folks at his home, Christmas day. Those present were Misses Della and Ida Bowles, Pearl and Maggie Wilson, Lucy and Della Smith, and also the Messrs William Bowles and Grayden Cook. J. D. Pierson who went from here to Norman, Oklahoma, writes that he had green beans and lettuce for Christmas dinner. J. R. Cook brought home with him some fine oranges and grape fruit from Redlands, Cal. Mrs. W. N. Hughes is not in good health. She is expected to go to Louisville to have an operation performed.

CARICO.

Carico, Jan. 9.—Alfred Roberts who has been visiting S. R. Roberts and family has returned to his home in Breathitt County. Miss Vinny Wilson is very ill with typhoid fever. S. R. Roberts has gone to Breathitt County to visit relatives. Delbert Casteel is making his home with David Lear at present. F. Cornelius

can quite a lot of cross ties on the last tide. Miss Minerva Cornelison has gone to Berea to enter college. John Hurley who cut his foot recently is improving slowly. The Indian Creek school ends Jan. 14th. They are planning to have a fine time.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY BOONE.

Boone, Jan. 9.—Religious meeting was held at Fairview, Saturday and Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Wm. Bryant of Cartersville. J. W. Lambert is very sick. Clell Young returned from Richmond, Saturday, quite ill and with little hope of recovery. Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited her sister, Mrs. Nora Wren at Winchester, a few days last week. Joe Wren has recently moved to this place. Harry Grant is home again after a visit with friends and relatives at Villa Grove, Ill. Dr. Charles Robinson of Berea was in Boone one day last week. Bettie Poynter who has been teaching near Clear Creek returned home a few days ago. Marion Poynter who has been sick is some better. Mary Croucher of Berea visited friends and relatives a few days last week. Mrs. Quisenberry is visiting relatives near Richmond, Ky. Geo. Alcorn and T. S. Winkler of Mote were in this vicinity one day last week. H. T. Chasteen made a business trip to Berea, Saturday. Marion Chasteen of Snider is sick. J. H. Lambert and Sam Lambert attended court at Mt. Vernon last Monday.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Jan. 7.—Miss Lizzie Singleton of Cooksberg is visiting her aunt, Miss M. L. Singleton. Prayer services were held at the McNew chapel, Sunday. Dr. Capps of Tennessee visited friends here this week. Mrs. Effie Ballard who has been sick for some time is slowly improving. Miss M. T. Singleton gave a candy party, Friday night. All reported a nice time. Mrs. Lincker Williams of Conway is visiting friends here this week. Mrs. Rosa Healy and Miss Ruth Report of Gap are spending a few days at Mt. Vernon. Several are attending court at Mt. Vernon this week. Miss Minnie Scott of Livingston is visiting friends here. The infant child of Mr. Julius Robinson is slowly improving.

CLAY COUNTY VINE.

Vine, Jan. 3.—There was a tide in Big Sexton, Tuesday, and several logs floated. Bud Shell has moved to Farleton where he expects to live this year. Thimon Reese accidentally shot off two of his fingers a few days ago. Joe Kelley left here last Monday for Kansas where he expects to make his future home. The Misses Bertha and Dora Bowles of Maulden visited Miss Julia Ferguson, Saturday night, and report a fine time. A fine girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferguson a few days ago. Eunice Pennington who was seriously burned is improving nicely.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Jan. 7.—Mrs. John Sizemore who was reported sick last week with dropsy, died the 4th of Jan. She leaves a husband, two sons, two daughters, and a host of friends and relatives to mourn her loss. She died in good faith. Her remains were laid to rest on a knoll near Andrew Peters on the 6th inst. Cradlebow school closed last Saturday with an entertainment and Christmas tree. Marion Sandlin returned home on the 4th from near Lexington. Lee Campbell and Miss Dovie Banks were quietly married at the home of the bride, Saturday before Christmas. We wish them a happy and prosperous life. G. W. Burch returned from Grayhawk a few days ago. Mrs. Annie Brewer has been sick, but is better at present. J. A. Hunter who has been sick is out again. Taylor Sizemore of London is visiting relatives here. J. P. Metcalf returned from Manchester last Thursday, where he has been on business. Hiram Rowlett returned from Lexington a few days ago and joined his family. They have located in Mrs. Morgan's property.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 6.—The public schools closed today with religious services conducted by the Rev. Robert Murray. Many of the parents visited the school early in the day. We desire again to announce the opening of our winter school the 16th of this month. W. B. Hornsby, a Louisville medical student, and his friend, have returned to resume their studies. Gilbert Rawlings has gone to Barbourville where he will open a law office. His sister Lucy returned to continue her music studies and Normal work in Union college. Their brother Carl has returned to Berea College. J. Jewell and brother, Beverly, have entered the Nor-

mal department of Berea College. Helen, daughter of Mrs. Mary Murray, met with a very painful sprain of her knee by falling off a porch. Her many friends hope it will not detain her from her school duties as she desires to teach. Dr. G. G. Maggard has returned home. Dillard, the bright little son of Elisha McDaniel, is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Hornsby's father, mother and brother stopped here on their way to Hamilton, O. Mrs. Lona Robinson of Laurel Creek is visiting her old time friend, Mrs. Marshall Webb, who is not expected to recover from her long illness. Miss Lily Hinker gave a very delightful social last Friday night in honor of those who came home for the holidays. The recent cold weather has made the people appreciate the luxury of the gas fires more than ever. Mrs. Katie White and Mrs. Chas. Hayes were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Roneh of Manchester at a New Year's dinner. Many of our tobacco growers are selling their crops at good prices.

Ed. Note:—Altho we had a full account of the Vital Statistics Law in our issue of Dec. 1st, 8th page, and commented on it in an editorial, Dec. 15th, we publish the following letter as requested.

Burnling Springs, Jan. 6, 1911.
Editor The Citizen, Berea, Ky.
Dear Sir:

By the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky which took effect January 1, 1911, a "Bureau of Vital Statistics" is established. It requires the immediate registration of all births and deaths throughout the State of Kentucky by means of certificates and burial and removal permits.

All persons dying in Kentucky after Jan. 1, 1911, must not be buried, cremated, removed or otherwise disposed of without a permit properly issued by a local Registrar, who shall have in his possession a complete death certificate, properly signed by the physician last in attendance on the deceased. And all children born in Kentucky after Jan. 1, 1911, must be properly reported to the local Registrar, within ten days from birth. The law provides that each city

So every spirit as it is most pure,
And hath in it the more heavenly light,
So it the fairer body doth procure
To habit in, and it more fairly dight
With cheerful grace and amiable sight,
For, of the soul, the body form doth take,
For soul is form and doth the body make.

—Spenser.

and town and voting precinct shall be represented by a local Registrar, who is duly appointed and commissioned by the State Board of Health, whose duty it is to issue permits, and to co-operate with the State Registrar in the enforcement of this Act.

The law provides penalties ranging from \$5 to \$200 for violations, and all persons refusing or neglecting to comply with the provision of this Act shall be reported to the State Board of Health, who will proceed against them according to law. The local registrars are prepared to furnish instructions, copies of the law etc., to persons desiring them.

Yours respectfully, Lee Jones.

DORY

Dory, Jan. 6.—We are having some very cold weather. D. M. Allen's school closed last Saturday with a Christmas tree and a fine time. Miss Sarah Taylor and Laura Edwards visited at Ell Singleton's Saturday night. Ell Singleton and wife are visiting their daughter at Island City. Mr. and Mrs. Sandlin are pleased over the arrival of a fine boy. Mr. and Mrs. Maddin also have a fine boy. His name will be Abraham Lincoln.

MADISON COUNTY KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 11.—Mr. Roy Hudson and Miss Martha Powell were quietly married in Richmond last Monday, Jan. 2, by Judge Shackelford. Miss Powell is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Powell and Mr. Hudson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hudson. After a short visit with relatives in Richmond they will go to house keeping near Dreyfus. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life. Miss Nina Ogg returned to her school in Richmond, Monday, after spending Christmas with her mother and friends. Chas. Powell and Chester Parks made a business trip to Richmond, Tuesday. Miss Gussie Rucker spent last Tuesday night with Miss Suda Powell. Lewis Parks of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent a few days with his brother, C. F. Parks. Roy Hudson and Martha Powell, Kitt Parks, Dora Hudson, Ed Lawson, Suda Powell and Reed Hazel-

wood were entertained at the home of Miss Gussie Rucker, New Years day. Several of the young people were entertained at the home of Miss Laura Murray, Wednesday night. Dan Maplin is visiting his sister, Mrs. Alex Parrah of Richmond. Miss Fairy returned to her home, Sunday, after spending several days in Winchester. Mrs. T. C. Witt is with her daughter, Mrs. Halden of Mt. Vernon this week. Ed Lawson entered Berea college, Tuesday, for the winter term. Misses Jessie and Lydia Young were shopping in Berea, Saturday. John Campbell of Clay County bought the Cash Moody property in Kingston for \$1,500.

ESTILL COUNTY LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Jan. 9.—There was preaching at the Beaver Pond church Saturday night and Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Langford of Bear Wallow. Maud Campbell who has been visiting friends and relatives at Richmond has returned home. James Barker has gone to Beattyville to work. Taso Barker and family visited H. G. Bicknell's family last Thursday and Friday. Dr. Sutton of Wagersville will move to our town this week, where he expects to continue his practice.

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Jan. 9.—J. M. Edwards went to Richmond with several wagon loads of tobacco recently. Hen Warford is very sick. The Misses Sallie Arvine and Bruce Moore were the guests of Mrs. Wade Parks, Saturday night and Sunday. Jeff Wagers spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Warford. A. B. Kelley visited his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Wagers in Berea, last week. D. C. Wagers is visiting his sister, Mrs. Bettie Tevis at Moberley, this week. Joe Wagers went to Richmond a few days ago with a load of tobacco for Simp Warford. Quite a number of young people of this place went to Berea last week where they entered school. Salesman A. C. Wilson paid the merchants here a visit last week. Jay Cox of Leroy, Illinois, is visiting home folks here. Miss Sue Parsons is visiting her grandfather, O. W. Arvine. Mrs. A. E. Servier went to Richmond last week to

Home Course In Health Culture

II.—Pure Water in the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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IN a certain ponderous volume about the size of Webster's Unabridged appear the names and descriptions of the drugs used in medical practice. This book is called the United States Pharmacopoeia. A movement is now under way among progressive medical men and pharmacists to reduce the size of the volume by discarding all but the most potent and useful drugs in each class of remedies.

It is safe to say that if fresh air and pure water could be secured in



THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

[This familiar scene on the farm is poetic, but germs are no respecters of poetry or persons.]

every home—in other words, if Dame Nature's pharmacopoeia were thoroughly utilized throughout the land—the present formidable United States Pharmacopoeia and the equally cumbersome British Pharmacopoeia would find a place on the top shelf and be succeeded by small, modest volumes that one could carry in the vest pocket.

Value of Drugs.

This is not to say that drugs are useless. No one who has practiced medicine and seen the "grim reaper" foiled and driven off by the skillful use of potent drugs can truthfully deny their enormous value to humanity when wisely employed. But the keynote of modern medicine is "prevention rather than cure."

It is a splendid thing to drag a man back from the jaws of death by restoring the strained arteries with nitroglycerin or steadying the weakened and falling heart with strophanthus or digitalis, but it is a far bigger and better thing so to advise and guide your patient in his daily life that he shall retain a sound heart and elastic arteries until a ripe old age and never need your "heroic remedies."

Conceding that water is one of the great necessities of life and a powerful agent for good or ill, a few moments' attention to its constitution and qualities are worth while.

Water is a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with one atom of oxygen, indicated by the formula H₂O. This is not a mere mixture of gases, as in the case of air, but a definite chemical compound.

Distilled water is, of course, chemically pure, but it is rather flat and unpalatable. It has been claimed that distilled water is not a healthy beverage owing to its great solvent properties, but its use among large bodies of men in the navy without ill effect would indicate that this belief is groundless. Possibly the drinking of very large quantities of distilled water might impoverish the system, but as between distilled water and impure water contaminated by disease germs there should be no hesitancy in choosing the former.

The principal diseases that are transmitted by water are typhoid fever, cholera, diarrhea and dysentery. All these diseases are absolutely unnecessary and preventable. If a fraction of the time, money and thought that is expended in windy politics and so-called statesmanship were exerted in behalf of pure air and pure water, many of our social and political evils would disappear simultaneously with the stamping out of preventable diseases.

How to Get Pure Water.

One golden axiom we can always keep in mind for our protection against water borne disease: "When in doubt, boil."

Boiled water is flat and unpalatable, but it is better than a sparkling germ-laden conveyer of disease. But an effort should always be made to secure a source of pure water supply and keep it pure.

The appearance of typhoid fever should call for rigid investigation. It is not enough for water to be pure at its source; a rigid police system should be maintained to prevent contamination from sewage within a wide range of territory adjacent to reser-

voir, river or lake from which the water is obtained. A proper filtration plant is also advisable, and here expert advice and engineering skill will prove cheap in the long run.

On farms and places disconnected from a general water supply the matter is under the immediate control of the householder.

If one cannot afford an artesian well, at least a deep well should be sunk and rigid precaution taken against contamination from household sewage. The most horrible and uncivilized condition that can possibly exist in a shallow surface well or spring adjacent to a shallow surface sewage vault.

No community should permit such a combination to exist, and the individual who exposes his family to such risks assumes a terrible responsibility.

The distance which a sewage vault may be located from a well without risk is theoretically sixty feet. As a matter of fact, the combination is always dangerous, no matter what the distance maintained, as the surface water may carry the bacteria of disease to a considerable distance. The best plan is to have a deep well thoroughly protected within a radius of several feet by a cement platform, so that surface water from the dooryard cannot pollute it. The earth closet should be used instead of the pestiferous sewage vault, or if the latter evil is permitted it should be as distant from the well as possible on a lower level and drain away from it. The liberal use of dry earth and chloride of lime may prevent sickness and suffering, not to speak of heavy financial loss.

The Ideal System.

A far better plan is to install a "surface irrigation" system. These systems devised by the late Colonel Waring of New York provide for a disposal of the house waste and sewage through a house drain to a tank or reservoir, which automatically empties its accumulated contents by siphonage into a series of pipes, which distribute the material directly on the surface of the soil in some field sloping away from the house. An area of one-tenth of an acre will receive and care for the waste of a household of twelve persons. This waste when delivered to the field is an inoffensive milky mixture, which the bacterial and chemical agencies in the surface soil soon dispose of if a proper interval is allowed.

The cesspool, like all devices that accumulate sewage and allow it to decompose, may be a focus of disease distribution. It is far inferior to the above described system.

All wells should be screened, preventing contamination by flies, mosquitoes, etc.

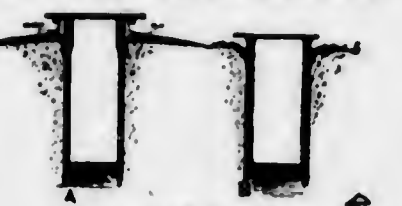
If good well water cannot be obtained the rainwater may be filtered and collected in a cistern. Cistern water is not very palatable, but it can be kept pure and tends to purify itself on standing.

Rainwater is soft and, like all soft waters, readily dissolves lead. It should not be stored in metal receptacles, therefore, or run through leaden pipes.

What to Do With Pure Water.

Pure water having been obtained, the question arises, How shall we use it? Inasmuch as about 70 per cent of the body weight is made up of water, no argument is necessary to show that a certain daily supply is necessary if the body weight is to be maintained. About one-half of the solid food we eat is composed of water, but it is estimated that, in addition, the average man requires about two and one-half pints, or three tumblersful, daily.

A great deal of nonsense is written regarding the amount of water that should be taken daily, the amount suggested running up into the gallons. No doubt some people do not drink enough water, especially between meals, but the taking of vast quantities of water may work serious injury by overtaxing the heart and circulation and causing an overaction of the kidneys. Dilution of the stomach may also result from overdistention with fluid. It is believed that some of the



TWO EXAMPLES OF WELLS.

A shows a well arranged so that surface water and germs are kept out by the cement extension outside the walls. B shows a well unprotected, allowing surface water to run in and carry germs from the soil.

evils of beer drinking are due to the excessive amount of fluid imbibed as well as to the alcohol.

There is no question, however, that water is a good eliminant and that taken between meals in moderate quantities it tends to purify the system. A very active eliminant can be maintained by drinking frequently small quantities of water and thus avoiding the dangers of flooding the system. This is especially important in cases of kidney trouble and heart trouble, accompanied by dropsy, as it is advisable to keep up the action of the kidneys and also carry off waste products from the bowels without overtaxing the heart.

Water at Meals.

Ice water at meals is injurious, as it tends to check the digestive function; also the ice is liable to be contaminated and infect pure drinking water. A certain amount of water at meals is desirable, but it should be cool and not ice cold. Hot water has many advocates, but it must be used with caution. It is of most service where there is a gouty tendency. A glassful taken in the morning and before retiring is sufficient.